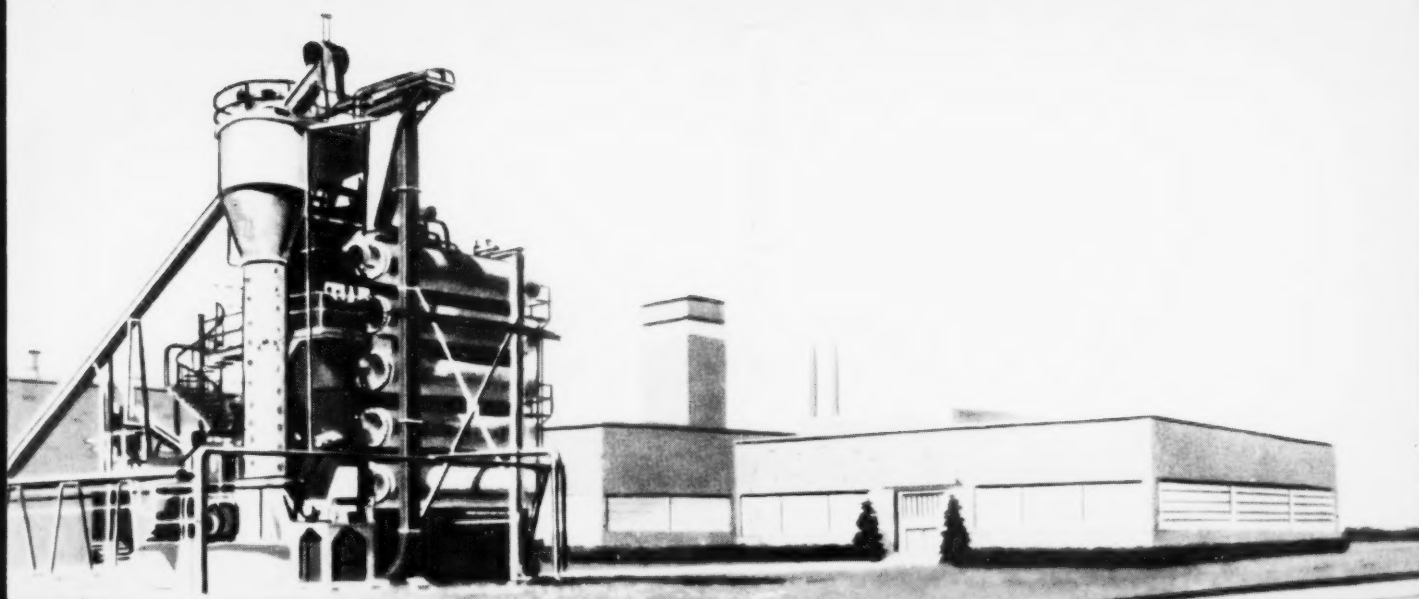


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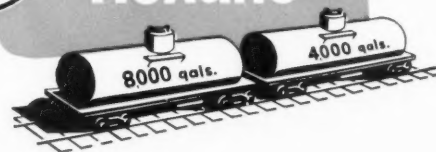
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July, 1958

No. 9

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the members of the Association.

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EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

CAN LEARN IN INFORMATION EXCHANGE As sellers we need to know what our buyers want. We need to assist with and implement the solution to any problems inherent in the usage of our soybeans, soybean oil and soybean meal at home and abroad.

To do so we must study markets and their demands. We must work with the people who are working on problems pertaining to our commodities. The plans being developed to bring two Japanese scientists to the United States to work on the problems of using U. S. soybeans in making Japanese-type food products are very timely. Assuming they materialize, the American Soybean Association, the Agricultural Research Service of USDA, the foreign Agricultural Service of USDA, Japanese governmental agencies, and Japanese trade groups will all be cooperating.

It is a commendable step forward. Research laboratories here in the United States have gone far in developing techniques and processes. But we also have much to learn from the Japanese. An exchange of information and experiences is laudable.

PUZZLE OF JAPAN TRADE WITH CHINA Developments in the Japanese market for U.S. soybeans are interesting—and puzzling. The anticipated resumption of trade activities following the Japanese elections has not taken place. Instead, on the surface the probabilities of purchase of large quantities of Chinese soybeans seems more remote than previously indicated. Japanese buyers have been forced to turn to the U. S. market for supplies, and purchases for export now show the results.

Is the present drift away from Japanese-Chinese trade buildup only temporary? Or will it continue? Will the pressures of business groups within Japan steel, fertilizer and other producers who supply China force the hand of their government, so they can keep their factories busy?

In the answer to these questions lies a part of our market for the remainder of the 1957-crop soybeans, and the market for 1958 crop.

STORAGE SPACE WILL BE SHORT Everything indicates that in most of the soybean production area of the United States, which coincides quite largely with the grain production area, there will be a distinct shortage of soybean storage facilities this fall. The combined storage of processing plants plus that which will be left in country

elevators when the 1957 corn crop is all moved off farms just will not begin to take care of the expected 1958 soybean crop.

Better start now to arrange for storage facilities for your 1958 crop soybeans. A large wheat crop is coming in. A large corn acreage is on the way. Grain sorghums will be plentiful. Feed grains will be in abundance nearly everywhere. All demand storage space.

If you have storage facilities on the farm you are lucky. If not, better start now to arrange for elevator space, sell a part of your crop for delivery at harvest time, or arrange some storage facilities on the farm. He who waits until fall to provide storage may have problems.

SOYBEANS A WORLD INDUSTRY American soybeans and soybean products are going into more uses in more countries of the world than ever before. As the world's largest producer of fats and oils we are today supplying the basis for the price structures on fats and oils. Right now soybean oil is at the lowest price level in a long time. The rest of the world is watching very carefully, for anything done here will effect prices elsewhere.

Recognizing that, delegations from Spain, Italy, Germany and Japan are expected at the American Soybean Association annual convention in Des Moines next month. Other countries will probably also be represented. Our meeting, along with the NSPA sessions, comprises the business sessions of the world's largest oilseed industry.

Because of that, we must take our responsibilities seriously. We must ponder our actions in light of their effect on world markets. We must think and act like the internationalists that we are—the largest exporters of oils and oilseeds in the world today.

They will be interesting meetings. Apparently we are faced with a further increase in the crop. More acres—more bushels—more tons of soybeans than ever before. This will be reflected in price discussions, in forward forecasts.

Whether you produce, handle, process or consume soybeans the Des Moines meetings will be the most significant in ASA history. If you have not already made your room reservations and your travel plans you should do so now—for rooms may be at a premium.

Program will be mailed you in mid-July. Be prepared—get the reservations you need right now.

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FIRST OF A SERIES

Soybean people have always been research conscious and the crop and industry have been built on a generous amount of research.

But it took the uproar over the sputniks to impress on people generally the extreme importance of research to our future. The Soybean Digest editors have asked extension editors of soybean growing states to tell our readers what is being done in soybean research at their respective State Experiment Stations.

This article by Mr. Tichenor of the extension editor's staff at the University of Minnesota is the first of the series. Additional articles will follow from other states.

By PHILLIP J. TICHENOR

SOYBEANS have rapidly vaulted from minor to "major league" status in Minnesota agriculture.

Farmers in the Gopher state annually harvested only 12,000 acres or less of this crop 20 years ago. Then, during World War II, came a big change.

By 1942, a quarter million acres of soybeans were being harvested in the state. The harvested acreage jumped to half a million by 1945, rose to nearly a million in 1947 and decreased somewhat for the next 2 years.

Then came another upsurge. There were more than a million acres harvested in 1950, almost 2 million in 1955, and about 2½ million last summer, putting Minnesota in a close race with Iowa as No. 2 soybean state. Nearly 3 million acres are being planted this summer. There are so many soybeans raised in Min-

nesota that the state now produces more than 12% of the nation's soybean oil supply.

Accompanying the growing importance of this crop has been increased research at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture. This research touches on many segments of soybean raising, processing, and utilization.

Soybean research at the University actually started more than 60 years ago, when a few Oriental varieties were introduced. Most of the interest at that time was in soybeans for forage. R. E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, has been experimenting with soybeans for more than 35 years.

Today, University research on soybeans is conducted by research workers in the departments of agronomy, plant pathology, agricultural

biochemistry, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, and in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Varietal Improvement, Cultural Practices

Current leader in this part of the soybean research at Minnesota is J. W. Lambert, associate professor of agronomy.

He says a critical problem is varietal development. "Minnesota farmers have been using, to a great extent, varieties from other states," according to Lambert. These varieties — Chippewa, Grant, Blackhawk, and others — have been serving us well in the southern one-third of the state.

"However, we need varieties better adapted to the Red River Valley, where soybeans are becoming increasingly popular. We are putting the emphasis on selection of strains



FIELD of mature Chippewa seed is examined by J. W. Lambert, University of Minnesota agronomist (left), and John Thompson, agronomist at the Southern Experiment Station, Waseca, Minn.

Soybean Research in Minnesota

which lie between Acme and Ottawa Mandarin in maturity. We need, for instance, a variety with a maturity rating similar to Flambeau, but with better yielding ability, oil content, and resistance to lodging.

"We also are studying the basic genetic aspects of soybeans. In one study, we are selecting for higher oil content. We have done some work on varieties that were irradiated with X-rays and neutrons. Other studies have to do with improving methods of breeding."

In some preliminary soybean studies, Agronomist J. C. Sentz found that the "hill-plot" technique was a way to simplify soybean research.

In studies on cultural practices on soybeans, Lambert recently found that early-maturing soybeans, such as Acme, can be planted in southern Minnesota on July 1 and still mature by Sept. 15. This means that farmers who raise canning peas and harvest them by mid-June can then plant the field to soybeans. Thus, the field does "double duty" for the summer.

Varietal improvement and testing are coordinated on a regional basis by the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, Ill. The University of Minnesota cooperates fully in this program. One aspect of it involves the uniform yield nurseries of new strains, coming from all of the breeding programs in this area.

In weed control trials in soybeans, R. S. Dunham, University agronomist, found last year that Radox, applied at planting time as a pre-emergence spray, gave good control of annual grass weeds in soybeans. The agronomists are still searching, however, for ways to control broad-leaved weeds in soybeans without injuring the soybeans themselves.

Plant Disease Studies

So far, plant diseases have not presented a major problem on soybeans in Minnesota. But that's no reason for lack of vigilance for these diseases. Soybeans in Southern States are regularly attacked by many diseases which have not been seen to any extent in Minnesota. Yet, scientists must constantly be on the alert, in case diseases should appear in the state.

Plant Pathologist T. D. Wyllie has already found that treating soybean seed with a fungicide dust before planting time can increase yields by up to 2 bushels per acre.

In another study, Wyllie is testing new soybean selections, being used in breeding programs, for resistance to a root rot problem now common in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Ontario. The disease hasn't been seen

in Minnesota yet, but it could appear in the future.

Nematodes—tiny, worm-like parasites—have recently been found to occur around Minnesota. Now, the plant pathologists are concerned about the relationship between root-rot organisms and nematode infections in soybeans. This problem is being studied at the University now.

Wyllie is also cooperating in a joint University-USDA study on "uniform soybean disease trials." In these studies, researchers are comparing varieties from around the

country in each of several different locations. Purpose is to see how varieties from different regions stand up against local disease organisms.

Chlorosis Research

Soils scientists have been closely studying the "iron deficiency chlorosis" problem in soybeans in Minnesota. Cooperating in this work are plant physiologists at the University.

J. M. MacGregor, soils researcher, explains that chlorosis is a condition which occurs in soybeans and certain other crops growing on high-lime



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"Several areas of basic research in department of biochemistry"

soils. The lime ties up the iron that's normally present in the soil, and keeps it in a form that plants can't use.

There are still many mysteries surrounding this condition, but the scientists do know that effects from it are worse in some years and in some soybean varieties than in others. Where it does occur, yellowing appears early in plant growth. The condition always results in some yield reduction and in severe cases it may cause the plants to die prematurely.

In tests 2 years ago MacGregor found it was possible to correct chlorosis in soybeans by adding "chelates" to the soil early in the growing season. Chelates are organic compounds that hold iron in a chemical form that can be used by plants. The word "chela" comes from a Greek word meaning "claw."

Some of the trials in 1956 showed that adding 10 pounds of chelated iron per acre increased soybean yields by as much as 10 bushels per acre. The problem, however, is that this rate is too expensive for field crops. Research underway now is aimed at finding whether reduced—and less expensive—chela treatments will do the job just as well as the higher rates.

A. J. Linck, plant physiologist, is experimenting with chelated iron in a different way—spraying it on plants. He has found that foliar sprays can correct the condition but, again, the rate used so far is too high for practical use.

Linck is also taking a close look at how chlorosis affects the inner mechanism of soybean plants. By use of radioactive chelated and non-chelated iron, he is comparing the effect of chelation on "iron mobility" within the plants.

Livestock Feeding

Since soybean oil meal is a principal source of protein in livestock feeds, it has been subjected to some thorough feeding tests by University researchers. Animal husbandry department staff members have studied the value of soybean oil meal in swine, beef, and sheep rations.

In one recent study, R. J. Meade, swine nutritionist, found that pigs receiving soybean oil meal or soybean oil meal and tankage as the protein supplement gained more rapidly than pigs fed rations in which part of the soybean oil meal was replaced with linseed oil meal.

Soybean oil meal figured in another experiment conducted by Meade last year, in which he tested the value of pepsin, a "protein-splitting" enzyme, in starter rations for little pigs. He compared feeding and not feeding pepsin with starters containing corn, rolled oats, and soybean oil meal, with part of the soybean oil meal protein replaced by dried skim milk or fish meal or a combination of the two.

Average daily gain for all pigs without pepsin in these trials was 0.67 pounds, compared to .62 pounds for those on pepsin. Meade concluded from these studies that it doesn't pay to add pepsin to starter rations for little pigs, if the rations are complete otherwise.

Research by Elton Johnson, head of the poultry husbandry department, and Paul Waibel, associate professor of poultry, has confirmed in recent years that soybean oil meal is a satisfactory source of protein for laying hens and most other poultry. Soybean oil meal is becoming increasingly popular for laying hen rations in the state. One reason is that it is much cheaper than animal proteins such as meat scraps.

Johnson has worked out "substitution" ratios for replacing meat and bone scrap with soybean oil meal and minerals in poultry rations. This is necessary because such animal proteins contain higher amounts of certain minerals than does soybean oil meal.

Studies in Biochemistry

In the department of agricultural biochemistry, there have been several areas of basic research in recent years involving soybeans.

Through two analysis procedures—electrophoresis and ultracentrifuge studies—Prof. D. R. Briggs and his co-workers have been studying the chemical and physical characteristics of the principal protein components of soybeans.

Several years ago, by use of electrophoresis the biochemists learned that soybeans contained not just a single protein, but a mixture of several different proteins. Later, Briggs and other University biochemists pioneered the use of the ultracentrifuge in soybean protein studies.

The ultracentrifuge is a device which separates components of a material according to their molecular mass and shape. The research workers found this procedure allowed them to analyze protein mix-

tures which had seemed homogeneous when studied by the electrophoresis method. As a result of this work, a number of different proteins in soybeans have been identified and studied.

Irvin Liener, associate professor of biochemistry, has led research in recent years on a protein of soybeans called hemagglutinin. This particular protein, when injected into animals, can inhibit growth and can actually kill animals if they receive enough of it.

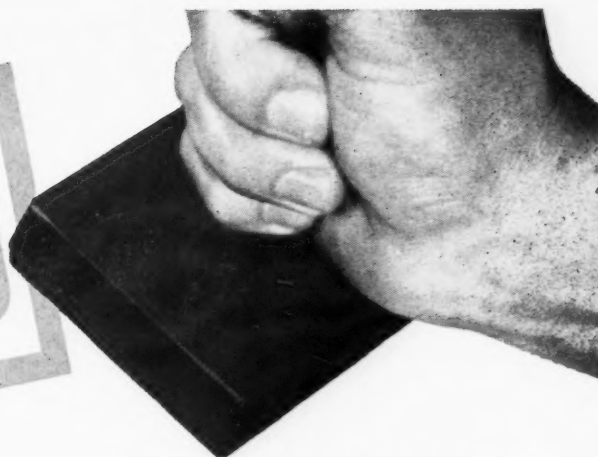
Many legume seeds contain hemagglutinins. In the test tube, they can bring about the agglutination, or clumping together, of red blood cells. Liener found that it was possible to determine the nutritive value of soybeans by testing for the hemagglutinating activity of the beans. If soybeans have a high level of hemagglutinating activity, they are low in nutritive value. On the other hand, low hemagglutinating activity indicates higher nutritive value. This test can be used to determine the extent to which soybean products have been heated.

Liener is now conducting studies which are concerned with the chemical composition of this hemagglutinin.

In a cooperative project, Prof. M. O. Schultze in agricultural biochemistry and Prof. J. H. Sautter and other research workers in the College of Veterinary Medicine have been studying a toxic factor in trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal. Studies by these scientists several years ago showed that soybean oil meal extracted by this process definitely has a toxic effect on cattle and horses. This work confirmed experiments conducted in 1916 in England.

However, the exact nature of this toxic factor has not been determined. Research workers at the Northern Regional Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., have prepared a synthetic compound, which, when given to calves, has the same biological effect on animals as does the toxic soybean oil meal. But Schultze says there is still no definite proof that the toxic factor in this compound is the same as that in the trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal.

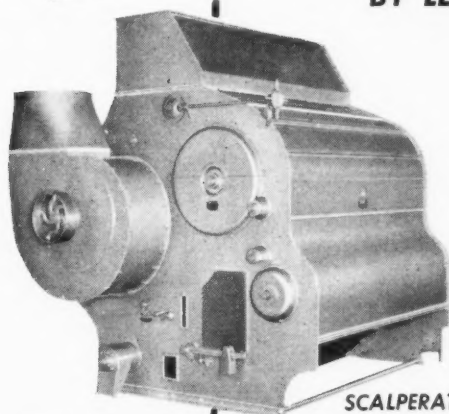
This research has another interesting aspect. The scientists have found that symptoms produced in a calf by trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal are very similar to those produced by radiation injury.



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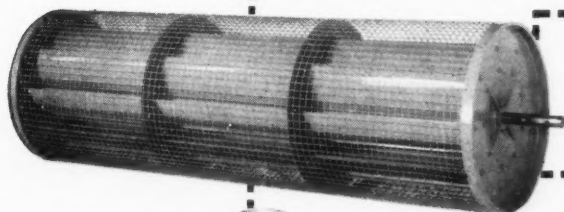
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USDA Says:

Storage May Be Short This Fall

Both farmers and trade may have to build more storage if 1958 crops are to be handled in an orderly manner

THE STORAGE situation for oilseeds and grains will be tight this summer and fall. With record carryover stocks and big crops coming up, the situation may be critical some places.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is urging both farmers and commercial interests to provide more storage for orderly marketing of crops.

In coming weeks state Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation committees and state agricultural extension services will be conducting programs to encourage expansion of farm storage capacity.

The Situation

Carryover stocks this year of six major grains and soybeans, before 1958 harvests, may set a new record of about 3.3 billion bushels, according to USDA. This would be around 500 million bushels more than the carryovers for the same commodities in 1957. The seven crops included in this recent estimate are: corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, wheat and rye in addition to soybeans.

As of Apr. 1, 1958, stocks of soybeans, corn, barley and sorghum grain in all storage positions were the highest of record for that date. Oat stocks were the third highest of record.

In addition to carryovers, crops for 1958 will make substantial demands on storage capacity. The 1958 winter wheat crop on May 1 was estimated as the third largest of record. For the other small grains and corn, the total supply is expected to be about as large as last year's record. And the soybean crop may reach 500 million bushels for the first time.

A survey by the Commodity Credit Corp. indicates that despite storage capacity increases of recent years there will be an urgent need in

many areas for more storage this year. The need will be particularly acute in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, all of them soybean producing states.

Local storage problems are likely in nearly all the heavy grain-producing states and especially in the soybean producing states of Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

Need for Ample Storage

Adequate storage is essential if the 1958 crop of oilseeds and grains is to be handled in an orderly and efficient manner that serves the needs of farmers, the grain trade, and the consuming public.

The farmer must have ample storage:

1—For orderly marketing to give him income protection. He may have a substantial loss if he has to sell his soybean crop on a glutted market at harvest time.

2—To participate in the price-support program. If the farmer cannot locate warehouse space and does not have adequate storage on his farm, he cannot get a price-support loan.

Major aids which the Department of Agriculture has available to meet storage needs include loans to help expand farm storage and movement of CCC stocks from congested areas.

Loans for Farm Storage

Two types of farm storage loans are available, farm storage facility loans and mobile drier loans.

The farm storage loans are 5-year 4% loans covering up to 80% of the cost of an approved structure for the storage of soybeans and other crops. Any farm operator, share tenant, share landlord or producer partnership is eligible for this type of loan. Application is made at the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office. The first installment

is due a year after the loan is made.

Mobile drier loans are 3-year loans, also at 4% interest, to finance up to 75% of the delivered and assembled cost—exclusive of labor—of equipment needed to keep stored grain in proper condition. The equipment eligible under this loan includes mobile driers, air circulators, ventilators, tunnels, and fans. Repayment begins at the end of the first year.

The Farmers Home Administration's farm housing loan program also is available to farmers who qualify. Loans up to 33 years at 4% interest are for building or repairing farm houses or other essential farm buildings including grain storage facilities such as corn cribs, granaries, crop drying and other facilities. The borrower must own a farm in production and will produce at least \$400 worth of commodities for sale or home use, based on 1944 prices.

Oppose Free Time Reduction at Ports

DENIAL of the rail carriers petition to reduce free time on export shipments of soybeans at Port elevators to 4 days was requested by C. C. Dehne, traffic consultant for the American Soybean Association and the Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association, in a statement to the Interstate Commerce Commission June 3.

Dehne pointed out in his statement that exporters have to make up shipments of soybeans from many different country shipping points. "These soybeans must be graded, blended, and otherwise processed prior to loading aboard ocean vessels," he stated. "Arrivals by rail car, barges, and motor trucks from multiple shipping points require meticulous and careful handling, all of which requires time."



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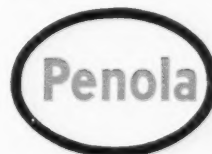
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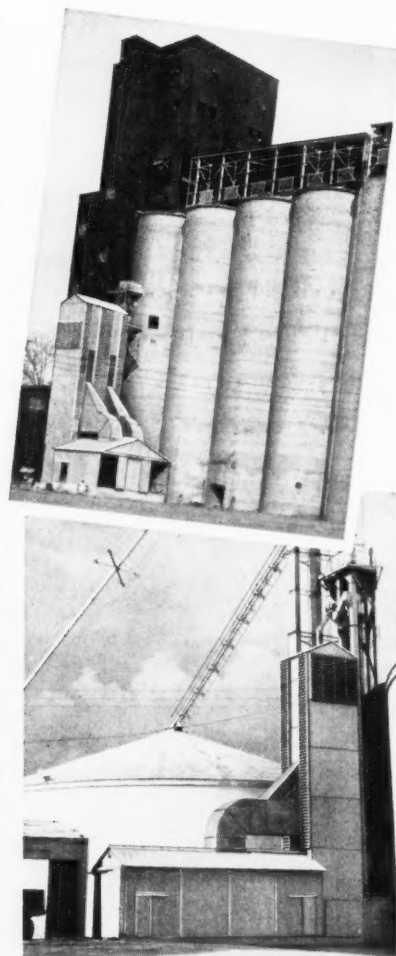
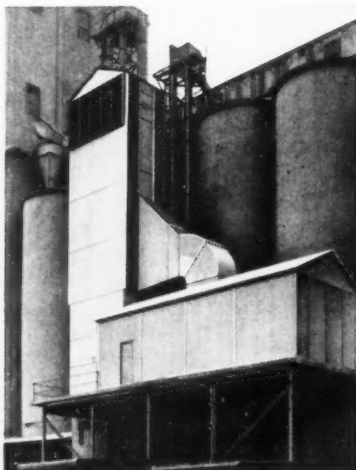
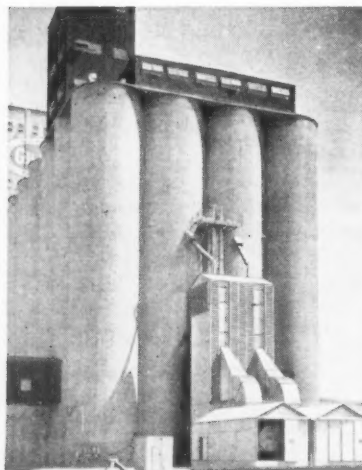
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Shown below are Shanzer installations at: left, The Glidden Company, Chicago, Illinois, Twin Model 515CE; below center, Farmer's Union Grain Terminal Assoc., St. Paul, Minnesota, Model 515CE; below right, Cargill, Inc., Port Allen, Louisiana, Model 501CE.



A Shanzer Twin Model 415CE is shown at Central Soya Co., Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Make Some Changes in FAS

In a move to expand the whole export market development program for agricultural products in the Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service announced some changes and promotions involving its fats and oils commodity division as well as other division in late June.

Patrick O'Leary became assistant administrator for market development programs in FAS, succeeding Gordon Fraser, who has resigned. O'Leary has been assistant to Fraser.

George Parks, head of fats and oils commodity division, has been made deputy assistant administrator in charge of market development programs for FAS under O'Leary. Parks will remain active head of fats and oils until a successor is named.

James O. Howard, one of Parks' assistants, has been named head of the foreign trade promotion branch which handles market development work under section 104A of Public Law 480.

Successors to Parks and Howard had not been announced when the Soybean Digest went to press.

Soybean Shippers to Meet

Annual meeting of the Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association will be held at Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 5 and 6, Paul C. Hughes, Blytheville, Ark., secretary-treasurer, has announced.

Speakers include: Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, president of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., who will tell of the Council's work to sell U. S. soybean oil and other soy products in Europe; W. E. Huge, vice president and head soybean buyer, Central Soya Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., who will speak on the future of the soybean crop in the South; and Clarence Weldon, vice president, First National Bank, Chicago, who will speak on sound bank financing for country grain elevators.

Sales of CCC Beans Are Good

USDA officials say soybeans taken over by Commodity Credit Corp. have been moving at a pretty good clip.

Sales from June 1 through June 26 totaled about 16.1 million bushels. Of these 11.121 million bushels were out of the Chicago office, 4.942 out of Minneapolis and 16,000 bushels out of Dallas.

Reported takeover for the same period totaled 23 million bushels.

Though it was still too early to tell when this was written, officials indicated it was not likely that total takeover of beans by CCC would be more than 45 million bushels, if that.

T. A. Hieronymus of the University of Illinois grain marketing staff looks for CCC to carry over 20 million bushels of 1957-crop beans from its stocks into the next marketing year, with the carryover mostly Iowa and Minnesota beans. (USDA places the total carryover, including CCC-held beans, at 30 million bushels.)

Soybean Exports a Little Ahead of 1957

Exports of soybeans to date for the 1957-58 marketing year are now running just a little ahead of a year ago—70.6 million bushels inspected for overseas export plus lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1 through June 20 compared with 68.3 million bushels for the same period a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture announces that over 192 million pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils were exported in May under Title I of Public Law 480. But exports of these oils under the program in the first 8 months—October 1957-May 1958—of the current marketing year total over one-fifth less than the corresponding period of 1956-57, 365 million pounds compared with 461 million pounds last year.

A total of 314 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils is already programmed for export under P. L. 480 during the balance of the marketing year. (See Washington Digest page 36 for more details.)

USDA on June 26 announced signing of a supplemental agreement with Turkey to finance the purchase of \$5.2 million worth of soybean oil from U. S. suppliers under P. L. 480. Involved are about 14,000 metric tons of soybean oil.

The agreement supplements one with Turkey announced last Jan. 20 covering purchases of approximately 60,000 metric tons of soybean or cottonseed oil.

A total of 4 million bushels of soybeans was scheduled for loading out of the Port of New Orleans for export in the period June 12-July 20 as the Soybean Digest went to press, according to W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc., Port freight brokers and forwarders.

**See More
Soybean
Acreage**

Jack G. King, Texas A & M Experiment Station, Lubbock, reports for the High Plains area of Texas: "Considerable interest has been shown in regard to soybeans this year. 1958 acreage will be 50,000 to 55,000 acres as compared to 18,000 to 20,000 acres in 1957. Due to warm weather crop looks good. Stands are better than normal."

There will be 20% more soybean acreage than in 1957 in Gloucester County, Va., since the season was too late to plant corn, according to Norman D. Groh, Louis Groh & Sons, Inc. J. F. Gutelius, Driver, Va., also sees a 15%-to-20% increase in Nansemond, Surry, Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties. He says soybeans will be planted after small grain if rain doesn't delay the grain harvest.

**Weeds
Becoming
Problem in
Some Areas**

Increasing weed problems due to continued rain and cool weather were being reported in northern areas in late June, a condition that could be readily corrected by warm, dry weather.

Weather Bureau reported some yellowing in wet areas. It was expected that drowned-out river bottom lands in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio would be replanted to soybeans.

Planting was nearing the end in southern and eastern Seaboard areas, with possibly some acreage still to be planted July 1.

The Arkansas Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin reported the earliest planted soybeans have been making rapid growth since late June rains, which aided germination of recently planted seed.

Minnesota Weekly Weather, Crop and Livestock Report calls condition of the crop fair to good for the state as a whole.

Geo. E. Spain, agronomy extension specialist, Raleigh, N. C., writes plantings were a week to 10 days late but adequate moisture has brought the crop along well. Early weed control has been good.

The Virginia Weekly Weather-Crop Report states soybeans have grown rapidly but weeds and grass are a problem in fields where it has been too wet to cultivate. (For earlier details on the soybean crop see page 26.)

**Some Pests
Have
Appeared**

Grape colaspis has severely damaged soybeans planted on red clover sod in western and central Illinois and stunted plants are apparent in many fields, according to H. B. Petty of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

Webworms are a problem in all areas of Arkansas. Some bud blight and aphids are reported in Delaware. A wide variety of pests are working on newly-emerged crops including soybeans in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Soybeans are reported turning yellow on some high-lime soils in Polk County, Iowa, due to iron deficiency. This can be corrected by prompt spraying with ferrous sulphate, according to Joe Stritzel, extension agronomist at Iowa State College.

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IN
'58**



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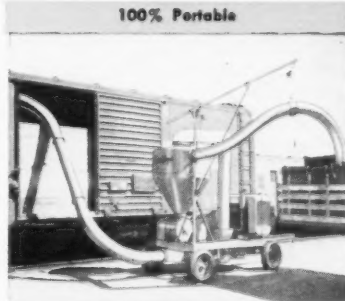
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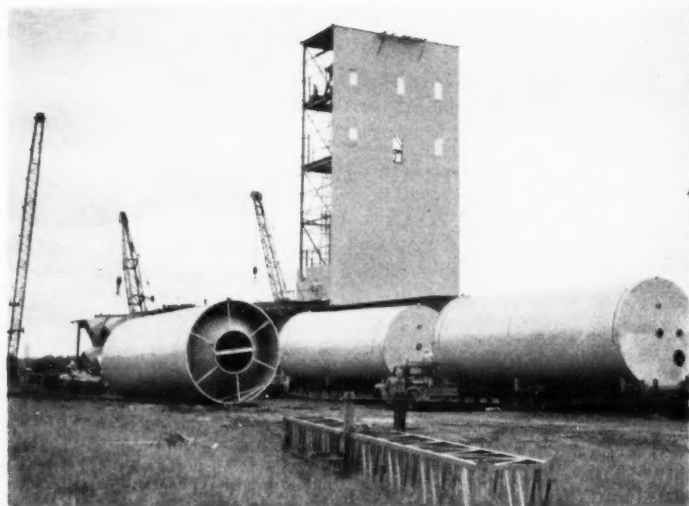


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New Construction in Des Moines

DES MOINES is growing soybean-wise with a new feed plant and an addition to the extraction unit of a soybean processing plant going up this summer. At right, it took special rail routing to get these giant bulk ingredient bins from the Tennessee fabricator to the job site for McMillen Feed Mills' new all-bulk feed plant scheduled for October completion. Below, is the Swift & Co. soybean mill with the new unit in process of construction. French is the manufacturer of the solvent equipment being installed.



Joint ASA-NSPA Meetings
Des Moines Aug. 18-20

Will Devote Whole Day to Soybean Markets



THE MERCHANDISING of U. S. soybeans and soybean products around the world will get a big play at the 38th annual convention of the American Soybean Association at Hotel Fort Des Moines in Des Moines, Iowa, in August.

Tuesday, Aug. 19, will be devoted to markets, and the export programs of both ASA and the Soybean Council of America, Inc., will be reviewed in a half-day session, the program committee reports.

With almost 40% of U. S. soybeans now going abroad either as soybeans or as oil, these markets are playing a major role in the prosperity of soybean farmers. Soybean acreage is expanding again this year. To hold and expand export



Hotel Fort
Des Moines

markets for soybeans has become of vital importance to U. S. agriculture, the committee says.

There will be reports from men actively in charge of the market development programs in Japan, Spain, Italy and Germany.

Two visitation teams from Italy, one representing the livestock feed industry, the other the vegetable oil industry, and a team from the Spanish vegetable oil industry will be making a tour of the U. S. soybean industry and will attend the convention.

The present status of U. S. fats and oils exports and the outlook for such exports including the Public Law 480 program will be covered by an expert from fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service. There may also be a report on the market outlook for U. S. soybean oil meal in Europe.

Edward M. James, oil technician for the Soybean Council, will tell

about his work in Turkey, Spain and Italy and will give his interpretation of the outlook for sales of U. S. soybean oil in these countries.

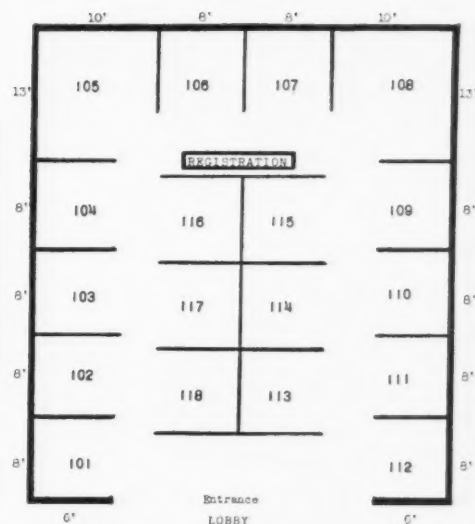
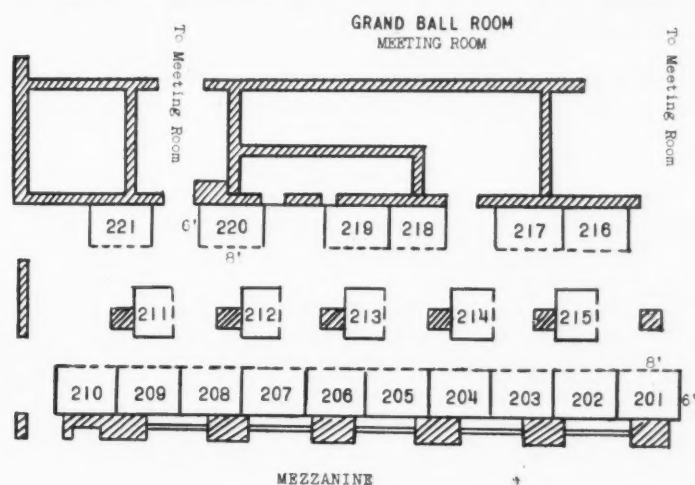
Panel of Travelers

A special market day feature will be a panel made up of men who have been abroad on special assignments for the American Soybean Association and the Soybean Council. Included on the panel will be men from industry, ASA and Council officials, government officials and college men who have done survey work and participated in U. S. exhibits of soybeans and soybean products in international trade fairs abroad.

These men will report on the good and bad aspects of our export market efforts and point out what should be done that is not being done now.

The joint annual meetings of the American Soybean Association and

Diagram of Exhibit Booths on Two Floors



the National Soybean Processors Association are being held at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Aug. 18-20.

The processor group will meet Monday, Aug. 18, and ASA on the following 2 days.

The annual ASA banquet and presentation of honorary life memberships will be Tuesday evening, Aug. 19.

The annual business meeting of the American Soybean Association will be held Wednesday morning, Aug. 20.

The rest of the day will be devoted to price trends and soybean production problems. A marketing specialist will make a price forecast for soybeans and soybean products for the coming year, continuing a popular feature of recent years.

There will be organized activity for the women during one day of the convention.

Thursday, Aug. 21, the Iowa State College agronomy staff will be on hand to greet visitors who wish to see the experimental plots at the College Agronomy Farm.

The Hotel Fort Des Moines is holding a block of rooms for the soybean meetings. It is time to make your room reservation if you want to be sure of accommodations.

Make your reservation directly with Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa. Tell whether you are attending the ASA meeting, the NSPA meeting, or both. Air-conditioned rooms are available if you ask for them.

If you wish a suite of rooms, order through the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Still Some Good Exhibit Space

SPACE FOR EXHIBITORS at the forthcoming soybean meetings at Hotel Fort Des Moines is in demand. But there were still some choice locations left at press time.

Exhibitors have the choice of two floors this year—the lobby on the main floor where the registration desk is located, and on the mezzanine floor next to the Grand Ball Room where the meetings will be held.

For details and reservations of exhibit booths write George McCulley, business manager, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Firms that had reserved exhibit space at press time included:

Agricultural Laboratories, Inc.
V. D. Anderson Co.
Columbian Steel Tank Co.
Crown Iron Works
Dave Fischbein Co.
Ben Gustafson and Son Mfg. Co.
Hot Spot Detector, Inc.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Nitragin Co.
PTC Cable Co.
Seedburo Equipment Co.
Simon-Carter Co.
Soybean Digest
Straight Engineering Co.
Universal Hoist Co.
Urbana Laboratories
Western Waterproofing Co.

The Meetings in Brief

Monday, Aug. 18—Annual meeting of National Soybean Processors Association.

Tuesday, Aug. 19—Wednesday, Aug. 20—Formal program 38th annual convention of American Soybean Association.

Tuesday will be devoted to markets for soybeans and soybean products.

Wednesday will cover price trends and production practices.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 19—Annual ASA banquet and presentation of honorary life memberships.

Wednesday, Aug. 20, 9:30 a.m.—Annual business meeting of American Soybean Association.

Thursday, Aug. 21—Soybean varietal plots, Iowa State College Agronomy Farm, Ames, open for visitors.

For convention information write:
Geo. M. Strayer
Executive Vice President and
Secretary-Treasurer
American Soybean Association
Hudson, Iowa

Make your reservation direct with Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa

**From a speech sponsored by the
Soybean Council of America at
the Italian Poultry Congress**

Progress in Feeding Broilers in the U.S.A.

Commercial broiler has almost replaced the farm chicken in the U. S. A 3-pound broiler at 8 weeks on 2.4 pounds of feed per pound of gain is common.

THE COMMERCIAL broiler industry was very small in the United States 25 years ago. As early as 1934, only 34 million U. S. commercial broilers were produced. Yet the popular commercial broiler has almost replaced the farm chicken (fryer) of yesteryear . . . so that today fried or broiled chicken in the United States is a year-round meat, not just a seasonal treat for our people. Today, commercially produced broilers supply more than 4½ billion pounds of tasty, nutritious chicken a year.

The ready-to-cook chicken consumed per person in the United States annually has almost doubled since 1935, from 13.1 pounds in 1935 to 25.3 pounds estimated in 1957.

This increase in chicken consumption has occurred while the U. S. population has risen from 127 million in 1935 to 173 million in 1957.

Furthermore, far less working time per U. S. worker is required to buy a pound of chicken today than in 1950. The average U. S. wage earner worked 24 minutes to buy a

pound of chicken in 1950 and only 14 minutes in 1957, or 41.7% less time.

Progress in Broiler Feeding

Meat-type broiler chickens have been developed by poultry breeders for rapid growth, broad breasts, livability, etc. The nutritionists have simultaneously developed efficient economical rations for feeding broilers. It is not unusual experimentally to produce U. S. broilers on 2.0 pounds of feed per pound of gain. Only 10 years ago the formula of 3-10-3 was the goal; that is, a 3-pound broiler at 10 weeks of age on 3 pounds of feed per pound of gain. Today, the commercial formula goal is 3-8-2.4, or a 3 pound broiler at 8 weeks of age on 2.4 pounds of feed per pound of gain. The latter goal is frequently attained in commercial production, although it is not an average annual result.

Feed accounts for about 60% of the cost of producing broilers in the United States.

In general, rapid growth at a minimum feed cost per pound of chicken

By J. L. KRIDER, Ph. D.

Vice President, Central Soya Co., Inc.,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

and

W. W. CRAVENS, Ph. D.

Director of Feed Research and Nutrition,
McMillen Feed Mills, Decatur, Ind.

produced is desired. This is accomplished by applying basic knowledge of nutrient requirements to the formulation of practical rations for broilers.

The recommended nutrient requirements for starting and growing chickens as set forth by the U. S. National Research Council (Publication 301;1954) are given in Tables 1 and 2.

These requirements, though adequate for normal growth under ideal conditions, are generally exceeded in commercial broiler feeds that must meet high standards of performance when fed to various breeds, often under environmental stresses. These requirements do not allow for destruction of certain nutrients in the commercial production and distribution of feeds.

Furthermore, these requirements were largely determined prior to the advent of highly efficient high-energy broiler feeds in the United States.

Protein and Energy

The level of crude protein in commercial broiler feeds in the United States varies depending on the productive energy content of the rations. In general, 23% to 24% of crude protein is used in high-energy broiler starting feeds containing added fat. Rations with this level of

TABLE 1. NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS PER POUND OF FEED FOR CHICKENS*

Age of chickens	0-8 weeks	8-18 weeks
Total protein, %	20	16
Vitamins:		
Vitamin A activity (U.S.P. units)	1,200	1,200
Vitamin D (International chick units)	90	90
Thiamine, mg.	0.8	
Riboflavin, mg.	1.3	0.8
Pantothenic acid, mg.	4.2	4.2
Niacin, mg.	12.	
Pyridoxine, mg.	1.3	
Biotin, mg.	0.04	
Choline, mg.	600.	
Vitamin B ₁₂ , meg.		
(tentative)	0.004	0.004
Folic acid, mg.	0.25	
Vitamin K ₁ , mg.		
(tentative)	0.18	
Minerals:		
Calcium, %	1.0	1.0
Phosphorus, %	0.6	0.6
Salt, %	0.5	0.5
Potassium, %	0.2	0.16
Manganese, mg.	25.	
Iodine, mg.	0.5	0.2
Magnesium, mg.	220.	

* U. S. National Research Council (Publication 301;1954).

TABLE 2. ESSENTIAL AMINO ACID REQUIREMENTS FOR CHICKENS*

Amino acid	Starting chicks % of ration
Arginine	1.2
Lysine	0.9
Histidine	0.15
Methionine	0.8
or	
Methionine ¹	0.45
Cystine	0.35
Tryptophan	0.2
Glycine ²	1.0
Phenylalanine	1.6
or	
Phenylalanine ³	0.9
Tyrosine	0.7
Leucine	1.4
Isoleucine	0.6
Threonine	0.6
Valine	0.8
For protein level	20.0

¹ Cystine will replace methionine for chicks as long as the ration contains not less than 0.45% methionine. ² The chick can synthesize glycine but the synthesis does not proceed at a rate sufficient for maximum growth. ³ Tyrosine will replace phenylalanine for chicks as long as the ration contains not less than 0.9% phenylalanine. * U. S. National Research Council (Publication 301; 1954).

protein are fed to about 5 or 6 weeks of age, sometimes longer. After 5 or 6 weeks of age, the crude protein content of high-energy broiler rations may be reduced to 19% or 20%.

As the level of productive energy (calories) is increased in the ration, the protein level should be increased to maintain approximately the same ratio of energy to protein (C/P ratio). Though the C/P ratio is not a standard value under all conditions, it serves as a useful guide in formulating broiler rations.

The calorie-protein ratios suggested by Dr. G. F. Combs for use in broiler ration formulation are (Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1956):

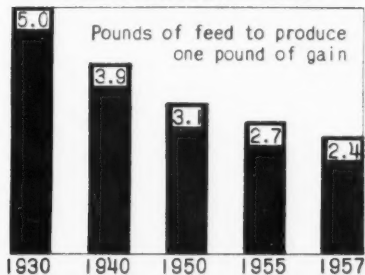
TABLE 3: CALORIE: PROTEIN (C/P) RATIOS FOR USE IN FORMULATION

Ration	Age weeks	Calorie: protein ratio C/P *
Broiler starter ration	0-6	42
Broiler finisher ration	6-9	49

* On a total ration basis, C/P ratio = $\frac{\text{Calories productive energy}}{\text{Crude Protein, \%}}$

Using ground yellow corn as the major grain, a broiler starting ration containing 1,000 productive calories

MORE POULTRY MEAT FROM BETTER FEEDS



Today's broiler feeds produce more meat per pound of feed and faster weight gains than feeds of 1930 and 1940.
Foodpower... USA, Central Soya Co., Inc.

per pound should contain about 23.8% crude protein to give a C/P ratio of 42.

If a broiler ration is properly balanced with respect to all essential nutrients, the energy level will determine to a large extent the amount of feed consumed and thus the efficiency of the ration. As the ratio of energy to protein (C/P) is increased, there is an increased deposition of fat in the carcass. Likewise, a decrease in the C/P ratio results in a carcass with less fat.

The quality of the protein used in formulating a broiler feed is ex-

tremely important in determining the performance of broilers consuming it. In general the high protein feedstuffs used to supplement the cereal grains in U. S. broiler rations are hexane-extracted (toasted) soybean oil meal, meat scrap, meat-and-bone scrap and fish meal. Soybean oil meal is the most important of these high protein feedstuffs, by far, in the formulation and production of U. S. broiler rations.

Soybean oil meal is widely used because it contains high quality protein (amino acid balance and availability), is a very uniform product,

SOYBEANS . . .

require processing facilities to properly integrate the oil and the meal into our American economy.

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maintains modern and up-to-date facilities for crushing of soybeans and the production of meal for livestock feeders and oil for the dinner-tables of the world.

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and is readily available at generally economical prices. Research has shown that many of the benefits formerly ascribed to products of animal origin were due to the presence of vitamins of the B-complex in these products and not to protein quality per se. With vitamins of the B-complex being readily available from other sources, the usage of hexane-extracted soybean oil meal in poultry feeds has increased tremendously. Over 95% of the 7.5 million tons of soybean oil meal produced in the United States from the 1956 soybean

crop was used in rations for poultry and livestock.

In recent years, a lower fiber, higher energy soybean oil meal has been produced which makes practical the formulation of more economical high-energy broiler feeds. This soybean oil meal contains 50% crude protein (minimum) and not more than 3% fiber. Proper use of this product permits the use of larger quantities of high-energy feeds, such as ground corn, because of the use of less of the high protein ingredient to reach the desired protein level in the ration.

actual demand for protein meals. One by one they have dropped by the wayside. Since last January when meal prices advanced sharply in the face of record production, there simply are none to be found who now doubt the vast, unfilled domestic consuming demand for soybean and other protein meals at reasonable price levels.

With a vast unfilled domestic meal market, a further expansion of oilseed production in prospect, a constant U. S. per capita edible use, and a fairly stable per capita edible use in Northern Europe which is our largest export market—all signs point to a further expansion of U. S. supplies of vegetable oil for export, supplies which are above domestic and dollar export needs. This poses the question of how these oils may best be moved into consumption.

Title I of Public Law 480 which provides for sales for foreign currencies is, in my opinion, and in the opinion of practically all of the U. S. trade, the best answer so far devised. This mechanism moves vegetable oils and other farm commodities into actual consumption—consumption which is determined in each case to be in addition to usual purchases in world markets. And, this additional demand is supplied through commercial channels—at least it moves through commercial channels on our side of the water.

P. L. 480 does develop markets. And, it does develop trade. The use of government monies and efforts in this direction deserves trade support. As a positive approach for building more and better customers it is far, far superior to the negative efforts towards production controls. Some government officials have pointed out that the only flaw in P. L. 480 is that it makes some unrealistic price support programs work and thus forestalls what they consider to be necessary changes.

The U. S. oils and fats trade is doing everything within its power to promote trade and expand markets to minimize government operations as much as possible. A positive step in this direction was taken recently when a number of soybean processors organized the Vegetable Oil Export Corp., which was formed under the authority of the Webb-Pomerene Act granting U. S. corporations anti-trust exemption to combine operations in the export field.

The basic objective of the Vegetable Oil Export Corp. is to promote exports of soybean oil and related products, develop new markets and to process more soybeans.

The Upward Trend Will Continue!

By GEO. L. PRICHARD

Washington Representative, National Soybean Processors Association and General Manager, Vegetable Oil Export Corp. Before International Association of Seed Crushers' Congress at Brussels, June 4.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT factor in the U. S. farm economy is still the continuing upward trend of oils and fats production. This is due largely to the ever-increasing soybean acreage and outturn—which is always anticipated by expanded processing capacity.

This upward trend—and it has been an amazing one—reflects in full measure the constantly improving production technology; the increased domestic protein meal demand, especially by the poultry industry; the influence of agricultural policies and programs; and export demands.

With supplies now generally out-

stripping demand at support levels, price support and other programs and resulting problems are real and vital to U. S. soybean and flaxseed processors. They will become of more immediate concern to the cottonseed crushers when cotton acreage is increased, as it inevitably must be.

So far, however, there has been no real evidence of any change in either legislation or policy which would forestall the continued and well justified expansion of soybean acreage and production. And, we must recognize that cotton acreage will be increased above present low levels. Also, that increases are possible for the relatively new and small U. S. safflower, castor bean and sesame crops.

As you are well aware, one of the major solutions to the war and post-war shortage of oils resulted directly from large increases in U. S. soybeans. This expanded acreage has, I submit, also supplied a partial answer to the U. S. farm price problem. A continued diversion of acreage to soybeans can go a long way toward solving the problem—if abundance of any kind of food can ever be properly termed a problem.

Another factor completely warranting the continuing expansion of soybean production is the phenomenal growth of the feeding of balanced rations—epitomized in the United States by the growth of the mixed feed industry.

Before soybean production tipped up near the 500-million-bushel level there were many sceptics as to the



Geo. L. Prichard

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Whole and Clean



Case 77 7-foot combine. Smooth-running sickle cuts rank, tangled growth without clogging.

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**with
balanced
threshing**

Here's why you get cleaner beans, avoid dockage and earn premium prices with Case 77 *Balanced Threshing*:

1. **Full 7-foot cut** matches big threshing capacity, handles two 40" rows even in lodged beans. Adjustable 4-speed reel.
2. **Controlled even feeding.** New full-width feed director tucks material into auger, assures continuous flow to cylinder.
3. **Aggressive combing action** with spike-tooth cylinder. Chain drive or variable-speed belt drive. Single-lever concave adjustment.
4. **Straight-thru design.** Less chance of clogging and bunching.
5. **Additional separating capacity** with extra long straw rack.
6. **Case Air-Lift cleaning.** Fully adjustable sieves; variable-speed fan drive. Case roto cleaner removes weed seed.

See your Case dealer today and get all the facts.

No need to wait. See your Case dealer today. Ask him about the Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan that lets you buy crop-saving, profit-making Case combines and other implements now, make later payments as you have money coming in.



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1st in Quality for Over 100 Years



Case 150 Combine has centered 13' header that takes four 40" rows. Hydraulic variable-speed control; hydraulic header control. Power steering is optional. Rubber elevator flights. Powerful, economy-record Case 800 engine.

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Check below for bean and grain-saving Case combines to fit your farm. Mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. G-758, Racine, Wisconsin.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 77 (7-ft.) pull-type | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 or 12-ft. pull-type |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 150 (13-ft.) self-propelled | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable elevators |

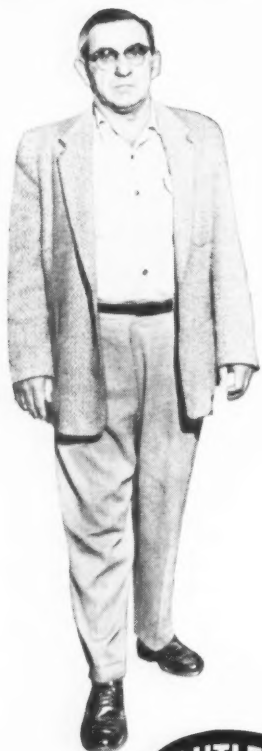
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contractor can

cut your storage costs

with Butler
steel tanks



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Your Butler contractor knows the special construction problems, infestation problems and weather conditions in your area—and how to solve them with weather-tight, rodent-proof Butler steel tanks. He'll help you get all of the other benefits of Butler steel tanks, too—low initial cost,

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Butler bolted steel tanks are also widely used for bulk storage of feed and ingredients. Capacities range from 1,297 bushels to 123,364 bushels.

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Sees No Increase in World Carryover

TOTAL WORLD production of oils and fats for 1958 is forecast at about 30 million metric tons or 1% greater than in 1957, J. C. A. Faure, Unilever, Ltd., London, told the International Association of Seed Crushers' Congress in his address at Brussels, Belgium, June 3-6.

"This is just about enough to cater for the natural increase in population," Mr. Faure said. "Given normal weather conditions, I expect some increase in the USA. European production should also be higher with increased supplies of butter and rapeseed oil. Groundnuts (peanuts) in West Africa are considerably more plentiful than last year but it is doubtful if the entire crop can be railed (transported) to the ports this season. The production of copra in the Philippines will be down as a result of drought conditions last year. It is difficult to form any estimate of the Indonesian production on account of the unsettled conditions. I have assumed a fall there in coconut oil and palm oil production of about 90,000 tons."

Faure said his estimate of 1958 oil and fat production worldwide may again prove conservative, as his 1957 estimate did.

"In view of the expected increase in European production, I do not look for any appreciable increase in exports over last year," said Mr. Faure. "The summary of the estimated exports of the individual commodities shows practically the same total as 1957."

"Although world export supplies are not expected to be larger than last year, there is still likely to be a surplus over requirements of some 200,000 tons, even after allowing for the usual gap between exports and imports. This apparent surplus is due to the anticipated reduction of import requirements of Europe. I expect an increased demand from Japan and possibly from the Middle East and some North African olive countries. I see no reason for expecting any worthwhile increase in import requirements elsewhere at the present stage."

"I think it is a source of satisfaction that, in spite of disturbances in various parts of the world, the oil and fat situation continues to improve. It may be that in the long term future Western Europe will have to look increasingly to the Americas and West Africa for her vital requirements of oils and fats. Already something like one-third of

the world's total exports come from the Americas although before the war North America was a net importer. There is no doubt that there is still a very large potential in countries such as Brazil, while there are signs that the Argentine is staging a welcome comeback as an important supplier of agricultural export surpluses.

"There is no doubt that, as far as oils and fats are concerned, we are living in a period of plenty. It may well be that at some future date we shall be looking back on this time as the 'fat' years. We must never overlook that the needs of the world are bound to grow every year, not only because of population increase, but also due to the rising standards of living."

"A rise of 1% in this year's world production merely means that the stocks accumulated last year are, at worst, only carried forward. There is no indication of large additions to stocks during the present year. The fact that we have had this surplus with us since the middle of last year without a serious price decline should be encouraging to us all."

Soybean, Olive Oils Lead in Cuban Market

SOYBEAN OIL and olive oil are expected to continue to predominate in the Cuban vegetable oil market in 1958, according to Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. As in the past, practically all of the olive oil is expected to be supplied by Spain, and all the soybean oil will come from the United States.

Whenever income permits, the average consumer usually prefers olive oil to less expensive oils. However, "imitation" olive oil (soybean oil with flavor and color added) is gaining popularity as a substitute, chiefly because of price advantage to the consumer.

Cuba's total supply of vegetable oils was about 24,000 short tons in 1957, an increase of 9% from 1956. The improved position was due to larger imports of olive, soybean and peanut oils.

A new plant, which will produce soybean oil and meal, is expected to open in September. The plant is said to have the capacity for processing 33,000 bushels of soybeans per month. The operating firm expects to import all the soybeans from the United States.

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BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Hold 1-Day Meeting for Tokyo Teachers

By **SHIZUKA HAYASHI**

Managing Director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Nikkatsu International Bldg., No. 1, 1-Chome Yurakucho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

UNDER THE joint sponsorship of the Shoyu Association and our Institute a one-day meeting to promote shoyu consumption was held in the Shoyu Association's hall for approximately 250 high school teachers who specialize in cooking courses.

Notice was given in advance to all the high schools in Tokyo. Only 250 applications, the maximum seating capacity of the hall, were accepted. Many others were turned down.

In addition to the high school teachers, representatives of the outstanding shoyu manufacturers, including executives and technicians, also attended.

The Institute has held many such meetings, either alone or jointly with various soybean groups. In all previous cases attendants were either housewives or general consumers. This was the first attempt to have women school teachers participate in a meeting of this nature.

Various samples of shoyu were displayed explaining how shoyu is produced, how to determine its quality through taste and smell, the production of shoyu in Japan, materials used in its production, the different methods of manufacture, and also a list showing the important makers of shoyu.

The displays also pointed out that the soybeans and soybean meal used are entirely of American origin. There were also samples of 1957-crop U. S. soybeans.

Quality of Shoyu

Following the opening speech by Mr. Shoda, president of the Shoyu Association, Mr. Komiya, managing director of the Association, explained in detail the present situation of the shoyu industry. He emphasized that the Shoyu Association is always trying to improve quality and to produce shoyu that will be welcomed by housewives.

Mr. Komiya said a poor quality shoyu which is produced in a few days' time by a simple method is by no means comparable to the naturally produced shoyu in quality and flavor. The Association is discouraging production of such low quality shoyu. He suggested that house-

wives learn to distinguish good quality from inferior shoyu. Low quality shoyu spoils the appetite while high quality shoyu, which has a pleasant flavor and a bright scarlet color, enhances the appetite and gives better taste to food prepared from shoyu.

A lecture was given by the writer, who emphasized the important role soybeans are playing in the diet. I said that soybeans compare with meat and fish in fat and protein content, and this is why they are known as "meat of the field." An advantage of soybeans is that the products are available everywhere in Japan at considerably lower prices than meat. I also discussed the world soybean situation and how rapidly the United States has become the largest soybean growing country in the world.

Pamphlets and literature issued by the Japanese American Soybean Institute were distributed to the teachers. These will be helpful as a source of knowledge for themselves and also as educational material. The teachers were invited to visit

our office and make use of our facilities at any time they wish.

Holding a meeting of this nature for school teachers is undoubtedly one of the most effective promotional efforts. The Institute is planning similar promotions for other soybean products.

Soybean Oil Cooking Contests

The first of a series of soybean oil cooking contests was held in Tokyo in April. The second contest was held in Osaka at Mitsukoshi Department's Hall where approximately 800 housewives and others gathered to see the demonstrations. The undertaking was carried out jointly by the Oil and Fat Manufacturers Association and the Japanese American Soybean Institute.

The third of the series of contests was held in Nagoya.

Through these demonstrations housewives and other users will become familiar with the use of soybean oil which will eventually contribute to increased consumption of U. S. soybeans.

At the Varese, Italy, Poultry Exhibition



IN FRONT of a moving display showing the mixing of feed ingredients in the U. S. pavilion at the National Poultry Exhibition at Varese, Italy, in June are, left to right:

Howard L. Roach president, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Plainfield, Iowa; Dr. Jake L. Krider, vice president, Central Soya Co., Fort

Wayne, Ind.; Paul J. Findlen, assistant agricultural attache, American Embassy, Rome; Dr. Fred R. Marti, general director for Europe of the Soybean Council; and Dominic J. Marcello, director general of the Council for Italy.

Men who attended the Exhibition gave glowing reports on its success.

To Make Survey of Caribbean Area

A SURVEY of market potentials for U. S. vegetable oils, oilseeds and cakes and their products will be begun in the Caribbean area in mid-July by a two-man government-industry team.

The survey, sponsored jointly by the Soybean Council of America, Inc., and Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will take about 6 weeks.

The men making the survey are: Albert M. Kohl, director of foreign operations for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Volorus H. Hougen, marketing specialist, fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, D. C.

The countries to be surveyed include British Guiana, Surinam, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, the West Indian Federation, the Bahamas and Netherlands West Indies.

To date these countries have not been adequately surveyed for the market potential for fats and oils. In general they are a deficit area for fats and oils except for copra. With increasing purchasing power for the area, the usage of edible vegetable oils, oilseeds and cakes is expected to increase, according to a joint report by FAS and the Council. The bulk of the commodities must be imported and the United States is the logical and historical source of supply.

Margarine and shortening are now being exported from the United States into the area. Some of these countries are developing livestock feeding programs for which protein concentrates are needed.

Hougen and Kohl will consult with trade interests and U. S. and foreign government officials. "They will inspect and evaluate processing, handling, storage and marketing facilities and practices for oilseeds, oil cakes and vegetable oils," states the report. "They will review recent and present production and trade of these countries for these commodities. Trends and other economic factors affecting livestock production, edible oil consumption, and use of oilseeds will be studied. Present marketing activities and market potentials for U. S. products in this

countries will be evaluated. Recommendations will be made to USDA as to the kind of market development activities that might be undertaken in one or more of these countries."

The information obtained by the team should be particularly useful to U. S. growers and the export trade in supplying the growing fats and oils market in the area.

Later in the year a team will make a similar survey in Central American

countries for the Council and FAS.

Edward M. James, oil technician for the Soybean Council, will leave for South America about Sept. 1, where he will act as an oil consultant for several countries. James will work with the trade in showing them how to use U. S. degummed soybean oil.

The Soybean Council is preparing an exhibit of soybeans and soybean products for the U. S. agricultural display at the Izmir International Trade Fair at Izmir, Turkey, Aug 20-Sept. 20.

KNOW HOW WE SAVED MONEY LAST SEASON?

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**SOYBEAN COUNCIL
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CROP REPORT

Good Prospects General for 1958 Crop

THE CROP was off to a good start over most of the soybean belt and condition was generally reported good to excellent in late June. Cool, wet weather in some northern areas was slowing growth but even in those areas the advancement of the crop was at least normal due to early planting.

Moisture supplies were reported ample—and in some cases excessive—in most northern states east of the Rockies. But in parts of the Midsouth lack of rain was delaying emergence of the crop.

Some replanting of both corn and bean land, particularly on bottom lands, was necessary due to floods. And there was expected to be some shifting of flooded corn ground into soybeans.

Some soybeans remained to be planted, particularly in the Midsouth and along the East Coast. Most of these were to follow other crops.

Reports from Soybean Digest correspondents:

Arkansas. Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville (6-20): Except for showers we haven't had a rain since May 11. Yesterday we may have received enough rain to do some good. Up to yesterday no more than 60% of our cotton was up to a stand and our soybeans were in worse shape. We have thousands of acres of soybeans just laying there not up. Some have been planted for at least 3 weeks.

Since June cotton doesn't do too well, we will see I believe a good bit of this cotton land that hasn't come up planted to soybeans.

Illinois. Walter W. McLaughlin, Citizens National Bank, Decatur (6-23): Planting completed earlier than normal with increase in acreage. A few areas will be replanted due to water damage. No great effect on total acreage except in low areas. Need fair weather for cultivation. Many fields very weedy now but a week's fair weather would change that. Crop condition ahead of normal except for water damage.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign (6-21): Planting averaged from a week to 10 days earlier than normal. Will be considerable reseeding of water damaged areas when ground dry enough to work. At least 7% increase in acreage, could amount to around 10% with replanting of drowned out areas. Would consider the crop above normal for date. Early seeding, growth large with large percent of fields plowed once. More use of weed spray pre-emergence.

Indiana. Clark F. Baker, West Lafayette (6-20): Planting date 5 to 7 days earlier than normal. All bottom land will be replanted, some corn land will be replanted to soybeans. Need some dry weather for cultivating.

Minnesota. John W. Evans, Montevideo (6-20): Rainy weather preventing plans to plant low areas from being carried out. Slow growth due to low temperatures.

Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault (6-23): Acreage increase of 15% to 20%. Need rain and warm weather. Crop is behind normal. Some fields are weedy.

Missouri. O. H. Acom, Wardell (6-20): Prospects for a bean crop as a whole are normal. Our early beans are wonderful, and the late beans are coming up to a perfect stand. A small acreage planted after harvesting wheat will have to have rain to bring them up.

E. M. Poirot, Golden City (6-20): Acreage same as 1957 or a decrease. Condition of crop excellent. Outlook for weed control good.

Carver Brown, Laddonia (6-20): Small acreage will be planted after wheat. Too much rain the past week. More is forecast. Need cultivation. More rain will bring a weed problem.

Ohio. Calvin Heilman, Kenton (6-20): Soil saturated with water. Better than average stands and growth above average. Fields beginning to yellow because of lack of air. Ideal condition for root rot. Many fields not cultivated at all because of wet soil.

Virginia. Norman D. Groh, Louis Groh & Son, Clay Bank (6-19): 20% more acreage planted since the season was too late to plant corn. Moisture supply more than ample. Some dry weather needed for planting corn. Condition of crop excellent.

Ontario. Clifford Dale, Glanworth (6-21): Planting date normal. 10% increase in acreage. Weather too cool for normal growth. Plenty of moisture.

Tri-States Oil Mill Group Reelects Gauling Head

TRI-STATES Oil Mill Superintendents Association reelected E. A. Gauling, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson, Miss., president at its 33rd convention in Biloxi, Miss., June 4-6.

Frank L. McDonald, superintendent of Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss., was elected first vice president; Tom Hutchinson, West Tennessee Soya Mill, Tiptonville, Tenn., second vice president; O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, Memphis, Tenn., reelected sec-



E. A. Gauling



Tom Hutchinson

retary-treasurer, and Mrs. Easley, corresponding secretary.

The Association will meet at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss., June 7-9, 1959; and again at the same place on June 5-7, 1960.

There will be a regional meeting at Greenville, Miss., Dec. 6, 1958, with J. C. Holloway, International Vegetable Oil, and Billy L. Shaw, Mississippi Oil Mills, both of Greenville, as co-chairmen.



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For instance, a man's main business may be producing soybeans, but he is apt to be a farm manager also, and a seedsman. And in all probability he will serve on the board of directors of the local grain elevator and own stock in a soybean processing plant.

Soybean processors are, in most cases, also feed manufacturers. And many are in the grain business. Some processors also operate farms and produce soybeans.

And whatever their line of business, our readers are, largely, interested in the same type of information. Our readership surveys show that. For instance, nearly everybody is tremendously interested in the Soybean Digest's crop and market pages. And in our readership surveys our processor readers repeatedly check interest in technical articles on production of the soybean crop that are written mainly for producers!

Our readers are diverse but their interests overlap. You can reach them all through the pages of the Soybean Digest. And the Soybean Digest is the only medium through which you can tap all of this young, dynamic and rapidly growing industry with your sales message.

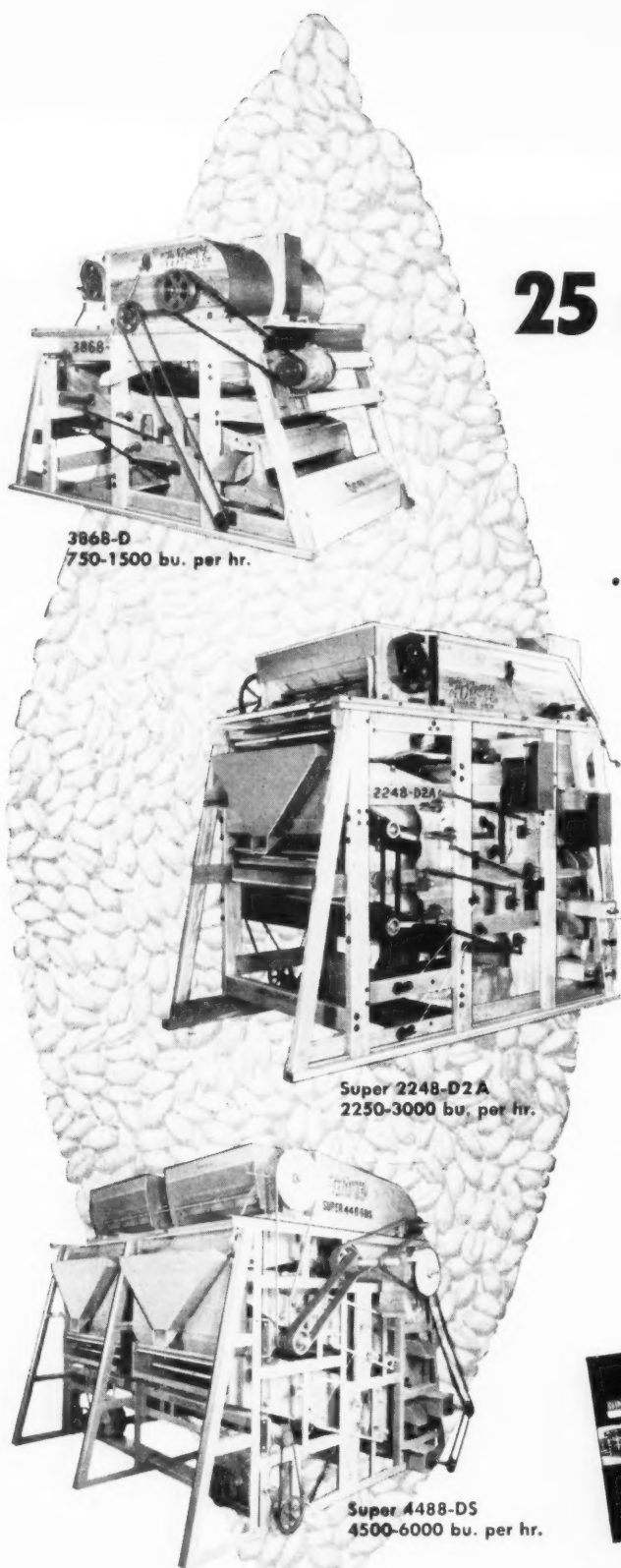
The objectives of the American Soybean Assn.

include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the members of the Association.

The Soybean Digest is published by the American Soybean Association to implement this policy.

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Urges Scales Use in Weighing Bulk Oils

THE TWO DIFFERENT methods of determining the weights of bulk liquids — namely, the calibration and the scale methods — were explained and evaluated before the International Congress of Seed Crushers at Brussels, Belgium, June 6, by James J. Coleman, president of American Liberty Tank Terminals, Avondale, La.



James J. Coleman

Mr. Coleman likened the calibration method to the early years of aviation. "The method of calibration for the purpose of determining the weight of bulk liquid vegetable and animal oils is as archaic as if one travelled today in an early model plane," he said. He explained that this "volumetric calibration" method requires that the volume contained in a storage tank be determined by physical means, whereby a surveyor climbs the roof of a large tank and drops a gauge line through a hatch down into the tank.

He pointed out the number of human elements which are possible,

plus other errors such as temperature of the material, condition of the gauge, sampling, and proper analysis of the sample. He said that in past years volumetric calibration served a purpose because it was inexpensive and available. However, he showed that with the use of scales for measuring volume the errors of the calibration method should bring about a serious restudy of its use.

The scales, Mr. Coleman pointed out, do away with all formulas, sampling, and gauging. "The material is delivered to the scale tanks and weighed by competent surveyors who are double checked by witnesses in their weights before the material is delivered to the ships. . . . All that is required is simply the adding up of the various weights from the scale runs to determine the total weight shipped."

The speaker showed reasons why the calibrations system does not produce the same accuracy as the scale system. He said that the "overages" which generally occur when shipping bulk liquids from the United States to foreign ports would be eliminated

if scales were used on both ends of the voyage.

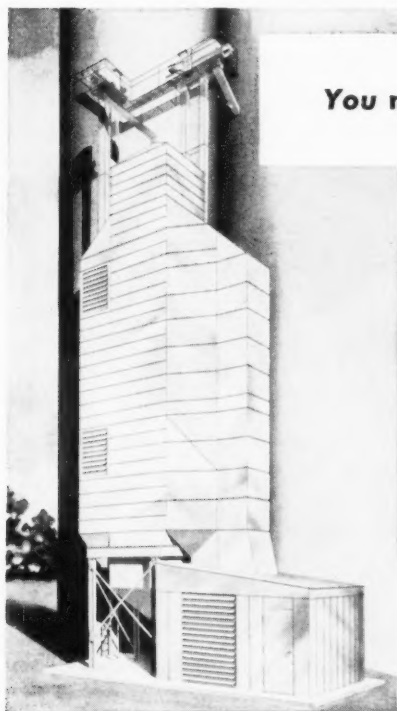
"My chief desire," he concluded, "is to have you start thinking in such a manner that sooner or later the industry will avail itself of the better of the two present systems of weighing these products."

The Congress invited an American committee to plan next year's meeting at Cannes, France. This committee, headed by T. L. Daniels, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., will meet in Chicago in October to plan the event.

Canada Announces \$2.10 Support on 1958 Crop

THE CANADIAN government will support 1958-crop Ontario-produced soybeans at \$2.10, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture announced May 27. This is equivalent to about \$2.17 U. S. currency, and is approximately 90% of the base price (average of the 10 preceding years).

If the average return is less than \$2.10, payments to producers to make up the difference will be made through the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board.



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PUBLICATIONS

Farm-to-Retail Spread on Food Oils

BETWEEN 1940 and 1955 the farm-to-retail price spreads for soybean and cottonseed oils used in margarine and shortening increased by about 70%, which was less than the average increase for all foods, according to a report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for margarine and shortening rose from 19% in 1940 to 42% in 1950, and then declined to 30% in 1955.

Results of research by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service show that both the amount the farmer received for the oils in his soybeans or cottonseed and the retail price of margarine and shortening increased during the 16 years studied, along with other foods.

For the .8 pound of cottonseed oil used in a pound of margarine, the farmer's return rose from 2.61¢ in 1940 to 5.71¢ in 1955; the average retail price of margarine rose from 14.43¢ per pound to 26.58¢.

During the period studied, the convenience, nutritional value, sanitation, and attractiveness of both margarine and shortening were improved. These factors, as well as the rise in costs of packaging, labor, and transportation, have contributed to the increase in marketing costs.

Soybean oil generally has given the farmer a better return per

pound than cottonseed oil, since milling cottonseed is more complicated and expensive than milling soybeans. For both oils, farmers' values fluctuated more than either marketing margins or consumers' prices.

This report presents an analysis of marketing charges in four consumption centers—New York City, Atlanta, Chicago and Los Angeles.

The report is one of several developed in the Marketing Research Division concerned with marketing practices, costs and margins for food items.

Marketing Margins, Practices, and Costs for Soybean and Cottonseed Oils, Marketing Research Report No. 231. Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Crop Use of Air Nitrogen Tied to Soil Fertility

TEXTBOOKS on soils and crops state that two-thirds of the nitrogen of nodulated leguminous crops is secured from the air and one-third from the soil.

An Illinois experiment shows that the proportion of nitrogen secured from the air by nodulated soybeans varies with soil conditions.

On land that is low in available nitrogen, provided other available

nutrients are present, about two-thirds of the nitrogen is air-derived. On the other hand, where available nitrogen is plentiful, only a small percentage of nitrogen is drawn from the air. Thus the soybean plant is capable of expressing its full hereditary possibilities even in soils that are low in nitrogen if it is nodulated by efficient nodule organisms and other limiting factors are removed.

On land having a nitrogen fertility level adequate to grow about 40 bushels of corn an acre, nearly two-thirds of the nitrogen requirement of soybeans will be obtained from the air. On land having a nitrogen fertility level sufficient to grow 100 bushels of corn, only one-fifth of the nitrogen in the nodulated soybean crop will be air-derived.

Thus it would appear that natural processes set a ceiling on nitrogen accumulation for each environment and that, as the nitrogen content of the soil approaches this ceiling, it becomes more difficult for nodulated legumes to add nitrogen to the soil.

Importance of Inoculation. By O. H. Sears. Agronomy Facts. University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

Twenty-Eight N. Dak. Counties Produce Beans

TWENTY-EIGHT counties in North Dakota reported soybean production in 1957 and all districts in the state reported some production, according to figures recently released by the North Dakota Crop & Livestock Reporting Service.

Total North Dakota production was 3,404,000 bushels in 1957 compared with 2,301,000 bushels in 1956. Leading districts were southeast and east central.

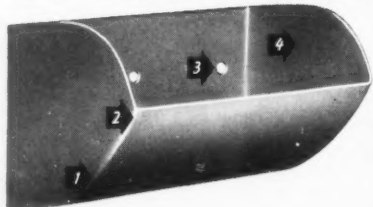
Richland was by far the leading North Dakota soybean production county, with 1,920,000 bushels. Cass County was second with 877,500 bushels, and Traill County was third with 266,000 bushels.

North Dakota Crop & Livestock Statistics 1957. North Dakota Crop & Livestock Reporting Service, 203 Post Office Building, Box 31, Fargo, N. Dak.

Weed Control

Pre- and Post-Emergence Weed Control in Soybeans. By J. A. Meade and Paul W. Santelman. Miscellaneous Publication No. 307, Contribution No. 2865. Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

First Choice Wherever Grain is Handled



Your jobber has them, or write B. I. Weller Company, 327 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois.

CALUMET CUPS

(1) The logarithmic curve design loads easier... dumps cleaner... permits high speeds.

(3) Bolt-hole placement gives better cup balance... saves belting.

(4) Hyperbolic sideboard ends permit greater load capacity without "slopping."

(2) Scientifically formed lip aids in greater cup capacity.

*More Beans in Your Bin...
More Profit in Your Pocket*

Store and Protect in STEEL GRAIN BINS with grain conditioning systems

MASTER-CRAFTED BY
COLUMBIAN
SINCE 1893

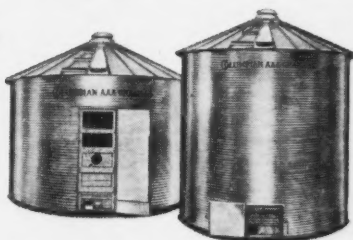


For more profit from your soybeans, harvest them earlier, before shattering starts... store them in tight, strong, Columbian Red Top Bins or AAA Granaries... dry and condition them in the bins with low-cost, efficient Columbian aeration systems.

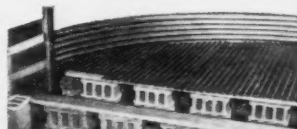
Columbian Red Top Grain bins are ideal for conditioning soybeans, shelled corn or small grains because they're built tighter. Each bolt has a steel backed neoprene washer. Laps and seams are sealed, the door and frame are factory assembled, for perfect fit. They permit most effective results from fumigants and aeration. They're fire-safe, vermin-proof, weather-tight. Available in 500 to 1350 bu. capacities.

FOR LARGER STORAGE COLUMBIAN AAA BINS

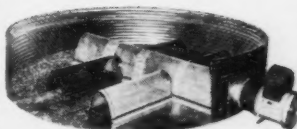
In recent years Columbian AAA Bins have become increasingly popular with farmers and soybean growers. Strong, sturdy bins of large capacity (1,000 to 6,000 bu.) with walk-in or crawl-in door factory assembled for extra-tight fit. Have all Red Top features plus extra-heavy lower rings for extra strength.



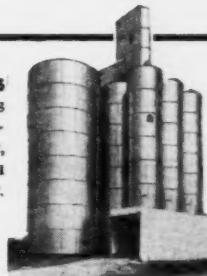
For maximum air flow through greater depth, Columbian natural (unheated) air systems, with perforated floors are your best bet. The 10.5% perforation area opening is scientifically determined for greater efficiency.



Columbian aeration duct assemblies are low in cost, easiest to install, enable you to reduce moisture and prevent spoilage. Efficient conditioning up to recommended depth limit of beans, corn or grain stored in bin. Designed to fit all Red Top and AAA bins.



FOR COMMERCIAL GRAIN STORAGE COLUMBIAN BOLTED STEEL ELEVATOR TANKS provide the tightness and safety of steel and the flexibility of design that has brought the profit of Columbian "Look Ahead" engineering to a host of elevators and feed mills today. If you need a single tank or a complete elevator, you'll find the understanding help you need by asking Columbian. It costs you nothing to get the suggestions of an experienced Columbian engineer.



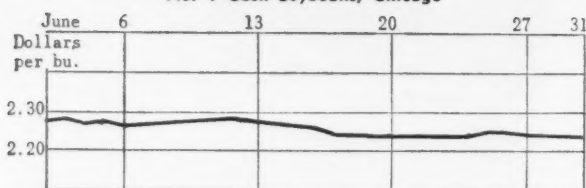
COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.

P. O. Box 4048-U Kansas City, Mo.

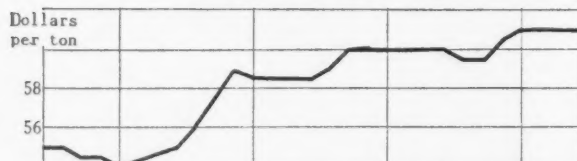


STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian... First for Lasting Strength

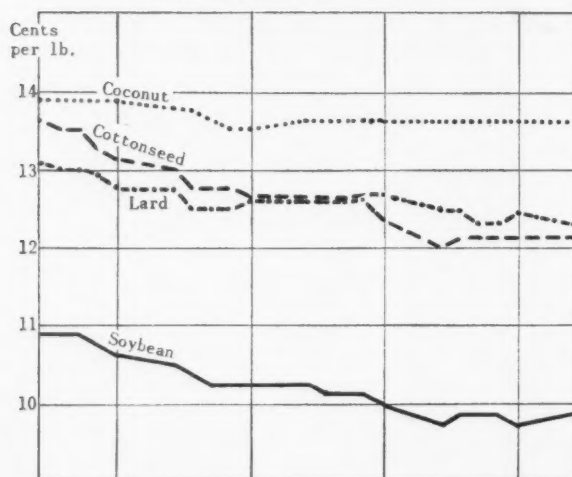
DAILY MARKET PRICES No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



June Markets

LEADING feature in the June markets was the drop in soybean oil prices to new lows of the past several years coupled with a much stronger meal market. Soybean oil lost 1½¢ while soybean oil meal gained \$7 during the month.

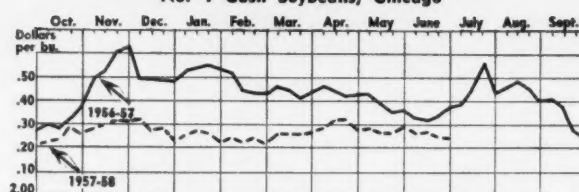
The drop in oil prices was due to:

- 1—Continued lagging exports and delay in approving new P. L. 480 funds for purchase of U. S. oils with foreign currency.
- 2—Reports of plentiful low priced foreign oils and larger oil production in Northern Europe.
- 3—Cautious domestic purchases in spite of heavy use of vegetable oils in April and May.
- 4—Improved growing weather for both cotton and beans and the prospect for the largest soybean acreage in history.

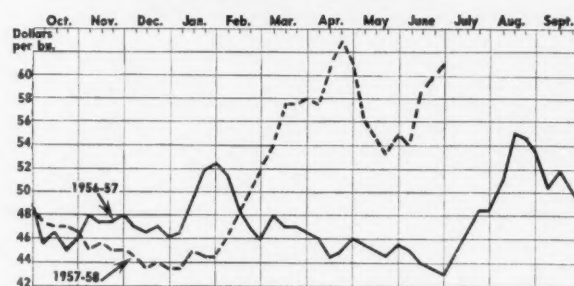
The meal market advanced due to the best meal sales in some time and the lower market for oil. Processors described the volume of meal traded as very large. Feed mixers had been buying hand-to-mouth expecting lower prices. They went into the market in volume when it became obvious that the price was going up.

There was a little talk of processors closing down due to conversion margins that had become much narrower than in recent weeks. But there was a record crush of beans in May and there was some expectation that June would also set a record for the month.

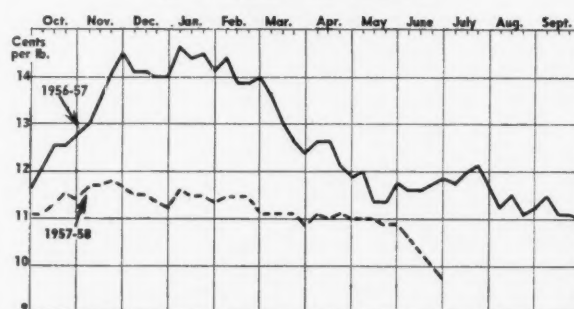
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close) No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybeans Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



Soybeans weakened slightly and approached support levels in June. There were substantial sales of Commodity Credit Corp. beans, above formula prices. CCC apparently kept processors well supplied and they were under little buying pressure.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ per pound during June. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest declined from 5¢ to 4¾¢. Raw soybean soap stock remained at 1½¢ per pound.

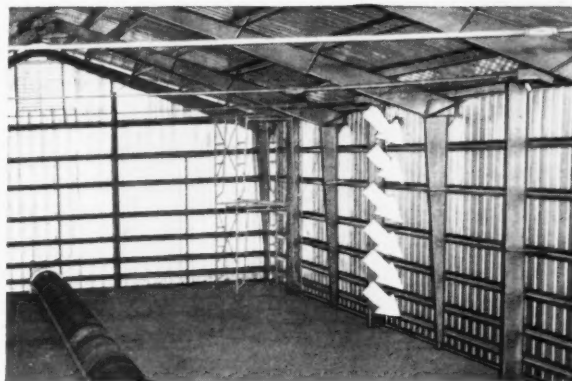
1956 AND 1957 SOYBEAN CROPS

	1957-58	1956-57
Total soybeans placed under price support as of May 15	90,495,000 bu.	65,595,000 bu.
Total soybeans withdrawn from support as of May 15	16,078,000 bu.	20,036,000 bu.
Total remaining under support	74,317,000 bu.	45,559,000 bu.
Soybeans crushed, Oct. 1-May 31	238,458,000 bu.	219,261,000 bu.
Exported, Oct. 1-May 31	64,731,000 bu.	64,908,000 bu.
Balance on hand June 1 for processing, export or carryover	153,543,000 bu.	127,008,000 bu.

Butler guide to safe flat storage



An ordinary building just won't do. Choose one specially engineered for grain storage—built by a company which knows grain storage problems. Note how the basic structure above—nearly ready for paneling—provides vertical steel support every ten feet, clear around the building.



Extra horizontal support is important too. Steel Z-girts, bolted to the verticals, should be closely spaced to further strengthen sidewalls against the tremendous pressures grain builds up. Butler grain buildings contain at least three times as many Z-girts as Butler's heaviest industrial building.



This you know: structural strength alone won't protect grain. Your cover must be tight, must seal moisture and vermin out. Cover panels must be die-formed to assure perfect fit, should double-bolt to every purlin and girt they connect to—with weathersealing compound applied between each panel lap.



You should be able to order your building in exactly the size you need. It should be easy to load and unload... economical to expand. And your building should have features that will let you use or lease it profitably for other purposes, should your future practices change.

They say your grain is only as good as the building you keep it in and this makes a new flat storage building something special. So rather than take chances with *your* profits, follow the Butler Guide to Safe Flat Storage. Better yet, buy a Butler building because this guide—as you might suspect—is based on the actual construction of the building that outsells all other makes... a Butler. Strength is built right into it, from the strong steel frames to the tough, die-formed cover. It is a building especially designed and engineered for its job by people who really know the grain storage business. Like a catalog about this "finest flat storage structure in the world"? Ask your Butler Builder, listed under "Buildings" or "Steel Buildings" in the Yellow Pages of your telephone directory, or write us direct.



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GRITS and FLAKES... from the World of Soy

Announce Formation Of Simon-Carter Co.

Negotiations under which a new company, **Simon-Carter Co.**, took over operations of the Minneapolis division of Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. operations of the British firm of Henry Simon, Ltd., grain processing and flour milling engineers, and, through Hart Emerson Simon Ltd., Canadian operations of Hart-Emerson Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, have been approved by Hart-Carter stockholders.

Consent of Hart-Carter stockholders at a recent meeting was the final step necessary for formal completion of negotiations carried on by W. A. Holtman, president of Hart-Carter Co., and C. H. Wooll, joint managing director of Henry Simon, Ltd.

C. C. Ingraham, vice president and general manager for the past 26 years of the Minneapolis division of Hart-Carter Co., will head the new organization as president.

Operations of Simon-Carter Co. began officially July 1. Carter

equipment for sizing and separating grains, seed, and other granular materials, will be complemented by the introduction of milling machinery and pneumatic conveying, with provision made for local manufacture of selected Simon machines.

The combined operations will make Simon-Carter a wholly American-based company. The American manufacturing facilities will offer a complete range of equipment and complete engineering and installation service.

Eric A. Stanger, Simon manager in North America for the past 5 years, will be vice president of Simon-Carter.

Kelvin Denike, assistant general manager of Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis division, will continue duties similar to those of his present position.

Hill Shepardson, Hart-Carter sales promotion and advertising manager, will continue in his sales promotion capacity for the sizing and separating line of Carter equipment.

Canadian operations will be car-

ried on by a new company, Hart Emerson Simon, Ltd., as a subsidiary of Simon-Carter. John A. Ingraham will be president and general manager.

Moore to Handle Sales For Shanzer in Midwest

Robert E. (Bob) Moore of **Shanzer Manufacturing Co.**'s sales engineering staff has been chosen to handle the firm's Midwest sales territory.



Robert E. Moore

Mr. Moore will travel out of Kansas City, Mo., serving Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, southern Iowa, Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle. His background includes extensive sales engineering experience and

specialized plant layout and elevator equipment design study at Shanzer's San Francisco home office plant.

WHY GRAIN, FEED and SEED MEN LIKE

SEEDBURO Portable HYTROL Folding Conveyors

Check these features:

Model "R" Hytrol

- Lightweight, sturdily constructed
- Ruff-Top belt for longer life
- Loads at floor level
- Reversible at flip of switch
- Sizes—10 to 21 ft.

Model "B" Hytrol

- Handles 150 lb. bags, boxes, cartons
- Elevates hydraulically to 45 degrees
- Ruff-Top belt, with or without cleats
- Reversible at flip of switch
- Sizes—10 to 22 ft.

MODEL "R" HYTROL
A lightweight aluminum folding conveyor for complete portability.

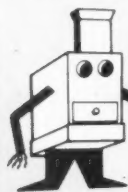
MODEL "B" HYTROL
A heavy-duty portable, folding conveyor, built for long life.



BOTH MODELS FOLD IN HALF



"See your Seedburo Representative"



OR CALL COLLECT

ANDOVER 3-2128

SEEDBURO

(SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU)

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Dept. SD-7, 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 3, Ill.

Procter & Gamble's Hastings Is Gone

William W. Hastings, 56, purchasing executive of the **Procter & Gamble Co.**, died of a heart attack at his home in Cincinnati June 15.

Widely known in the cottonseed and soybean oil fields, Mr. Hastings was manager of all fats and oils buying for P&G from 1950 through early this year. In February he became manager of inedible fat buying and also assumed responsibility for the company's purchases of peanuts and prepared baking mix commodities.



W. W. Hastings

From 1927 through 1949, he served in varying management capacities in the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a P&G subsidiary.

For several years he was a member of the oil trading rules committee of the National Soybean Processors Association and a member of the trading rules committee of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Spencer Kellogg Makes Terrill Research Head

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., announces the appointment of Robert L. Terrill as director of research and development and his election as vice president of the company.

Mr. Terrill became associated with the company in 1938 in Edgewater,



Robert L. Terrill

N. J., being assigned to the laboratory. In 1939, he was transferred to the Research Laboratory in Buffalo as technical service representative. In 1956, he assumed the duties of production superintendent.

Mr. Terrill is an accomplished and widely known speaker having appeared before numerous technical and professional groups throughout the country, and is the author of various technical papers and articles.

Mr. Terrill is former chairman of the Soybean Research Council and is currently active on the technical committee of the National Soybean Processors Association and chairman of the NSPA lecithin committee.

Build Grain Terminal Near Osceola, Ark.

Announcement has been made by officials of H.A.M. Grain, Inc., Coffeyville, Kans., of their intention to begin immediate construction of a river grain terminal at Sans Souci Point, 4 miles south of Osceola, Ark., on the banks of the Mississippi River.

Interested with H.A.M. Grain in this new Osceola industry is Bunge Corp. of New York, one of the country's largest exporters of grain.

H.A.M. Grain and Bunge operate grain elevators in various parts of the country including other river installations at Helena, Ark., Greenville, Miss. and Cairo, Ill.

The Osceola terminal will be completed by Sept. 1, in time to handle the anticipated large soybean harvest this year.

This new facility, to be constructed of concrete by Chalmers & Borton Construction Co., of Hutchinson, Kans., will have a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

The elevator will be one of the most modern installations yet constructed for the rapid handling of all types of grain, the firms state.

J. P. (Gus) Critz, Clarksdale, Miss., has resigned as president of the Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association. He will become manager of the new Sans Souci elevator.

Strisik Reelected Head Of New York Exchange

Samuel R. Strisik, S. R. Strisik Co., has been reelected president of the New York Produce Exchange.

James A. O'Neill, vice president, Continental Grain Co., was reelected vice president, and Sidney Fashena, I. Usiskin & Co., was reelected treasurer.

Newly elected to the board of managers for 2-year terms: Arthur V. Crofton, E. F. Hutton & Co.; and Carl E. Preston, floor broker.

Reelected to the board of managers: Harry B. Anderson, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith; Thomas M. Connolly, Cargill, Inc.; Jacob Isbrandtsen, Isbrandtsen Co., Inc.; and Benjamin Sirota, George Sirota & Sons.

Riddle Appointed Sales Manager for Radson Co.

George B. Riddle has been appointed sales manager of Radson Engineering Corp., Macon, Ill.

The appointment is a key step in the company's plan to expand and improve the distribution of several new products, including its recently introduced transistorized moisture tester.

Mr. Riddle has been brought in to coordinate the sales activity and promotion of Radson's distributors and dealers throughout the country.

He has recently been a distributor for grain storage buildings, but his experience includes advertising and sales management work with such firms as the Biddle Advertising Agency, Bloomington, Ill., and the Leo Burnett Co., Chicago.

He was formerly advertising manager of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

All Randolph Service Centers in Saginaw

Clipper-Randolph grain, seed and rice driers have been manufactured at the Saginaw, Mich., factory of A. T. Ferrell & Co. since the firm purchased the entire Randolph enterprise in 1956.

To eliminate costly delay, all inquiries for Randolph service, parts

or new equipment should be directed to Saginaw where they will be given prompt attention, the firm states.

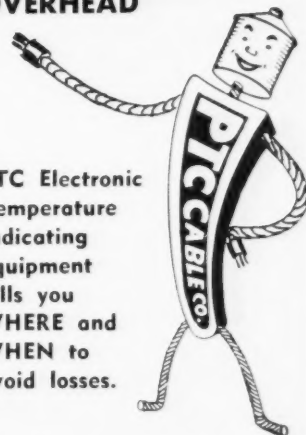
Factory drier engineers and servicemen are available for service, consultation and installation planning. These specialists are reached only through authorized Clipper representatives or by contacting the Ferrell Saginaw office.

Ken Fairburn has been named sales manager of Rolfes Grain Aeration Companies, Boone, Iowa. He has served 6 years as advertising and sales promotion manager for Hot Spot Detector, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa. He will direct the Rolfes sales force of 14 sales engineers and will supervise sales of both grain aeration systems and crop drying equipment.

New construction will more than double soybean storage capacity at the Fort Dodge, Iowa, crushing plant of Cargill, Inc., according to Fred M. Seed, vice president in charge of the company's vegetable oils division. Capacity will be increased to 1,250,000 bushels by construction of a single all-steel 750,000-bushel storage tank. Work will be completed by Sept. 15, in time for this year's soybean harvest. Expansion is necessitated by increased plantings of soybeans both this year and last in the Fort Dodge area.

David H. Coffman, vice president in charge of the Midwestern division of American Express Field Warehousing Corp., Chicago, has been elected a director.

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PTC Electronic Temperature Indicating Equipment tells you WHERE and WHEN to avoid losses.

PTC CABLE CO.
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ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

WASHINGTON DIGEST

See Big Pickup in '58 Oil Exports

THE INDUSTRY can expect a big pickup in edible fats and oils exports when official figures are complete for May. This is the indication from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service officials.

USDA announces that over 192 million pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils were exported in May under Title I of P. L. 480. This is in addition to International Cooperation Administration and dollar exports. (See News in Brief page 13 for late details.)

Edible oil shipments through April totalled 465 million pounds. Of this, 255 million moved for dollars; 175 million under the P. L. 480 program; 35 million through ICA programs. Officials have estimated around 100 million pounds more would be sold for dollars, and more than 500 million pounds under the 480 program.

There is greater confidence in USDA that this will be accomplished now than a month ago. More than the 500 million pounds have been programmed for the last 5 months of the marketing year. P. L. 480 funds to finance this movement are available. Some assurances have been received that the 50 million pounds of oil programmed for Italy would be moved.

A good part of the May movement is said to be oil for Spain under the 480 program.

USDA officials are pleased at the way soybeans taken over so far in price support operations have been moving. Up to the third week in June Commodity Credit Corp. showed a takeover of around 20 million bushels. This figure was still on the books well into the fourth week.

Beans had been moving out of CCC hands at a good clip. Through close of business Monday, June 23, preliminary sales figures showed 13.1 million bushels had been sold back into trade channels. Beans had been moving at the market, which was a little higher than the formula price of loan rate plus $6\frac{1}{2}c$. The formula price for July goes up $1\frac{1}{2}c$.

Record Crush

The Census report on May crush of soybeans totalling 33.3 million bushels pushed the total crush for the first 8 months of the marketing season to another new high of nearly 240 million bushels.

It will take only a crush of 25 million bushels a month during the remaining months of the marketing year to realize the estimate of crush last made by the Department of Agriculture—340 million bushels. This figure now appears well within reason.

Unless the July stocks report indicates otherwise, officials are now fairly confident carryover of soybeans this year, while larger than a year ago, won't be burdensome. The official estimate is 25 to 30 million bushels.

Soybeans in Russia

Technical information about production of soybeans in Russia is not now being translated and distributed so far as USDA officials are able to determine.

A provision of the proposed new P. L. 480 extension bill, however, would make funds available for examination of foreign publications, and the translating and distribution of materials of a technical nature that might serve useful purposes in this country.

The work would be authorized under direction of the Librarian of Congress consulting with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies. It would broaden the present book and periodical translation program already in 480.



By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

Varese Fair

Dr. J. L. Krider of Fort Wayne, a representative of the Central Soya Co., Inc., dropped in on Foreign Agricultural Service officials late in June to give a glowing report of the Varese, Italy, poultry fair put on under the 480 program.

Purpose of the fair was to demonstrate feeds, and the vehicle use was a demonstration of scientific poultry raising. Four USDA technicians were on hand.

A report from Varese on the U. S. exhibit said: "Modern hybrid strains of adult poultry as well as baby chicks just emerging from the egg add to the atmosphere. Displays of feed grains, soybeans and soybean products and methods of combining these ingredients in the proper manner gives our Italian friends a glimpse of the methods used in America to maintain a thriving poultry economy."

"Across one end of the pavilion, deep freezers full of poultry prepared for the kitchen together with ovens, rotisseries, deep fryers and other methods of preparation, all in operation, create great interest. Frying chicken in pure soybean oil, which is on display, also excites much interest and draws favorable comment."

Oils in Feeds

A report showing that use of fats and oils in prepared animal feeds has more than doubled from 1954 to 1956 has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

It is based on a survey of all feed manufacturers made by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA in cooperation with the Census Bureau.

The report says in 1956 the mixed feed industry used about 324 million pounds of fats and oils, 300 million pounds of tallow and grease. Census monthly figures based on smaller coverage of the feed indus-

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Finest Grain Drier*

- DRYING CAPACITIES — up to 2,000 Bushels Per Hour in Self-Contained Units
- DRIES—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Soybeans, Rye, Barley, Milo, Rice, Buckwheat, etc.
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try indicate increases of fats and oils in feeds increased in 1957.

In 1954 about 151 million pounds were used in mixed feeds. Two years later about 28.8 million tons of prepared animal feeds were produced. Plants adding fats to feed produced about three-fourths of the total. Over a third of the plants making prepared animal feeds reported consumption of fats and oils in their manufacture.

Copra Exports

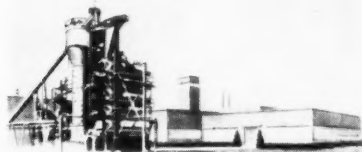
Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines in the first 5 months of 1958 were more than a fifth lower than shipments during the same period last year, says USDA.

Copra exports in May were nearly 10% above April, but 30% below May of last year. January-May copra shipments were nearly a fourth under the first 5 months of 1957. January-May tonnage of coconut oil shipped was nearly as high as a year earlier—97%.

Alberta's First Solvent Plant May Process Beans

V. D. ANDERSON CO., Cleveland, Ohio, is consulting firm, major equipment supplier and manufacturer of all oil extraction equipment for a new multi-million dollar plant now under construction in Alberta, the first solvent extraction plant in this Canadian province. (See cover picture.)

Western Canadian Seed Processors, Ltd., is constructing, at an estimated cost of \$2.7 million, a new oleaginous seed processing plant with complete refinery and hydrogenation equipment at Lethbridge. The oil mill is of the Anderson Exsolex type and



The Lethbridge plant

consists of a Series 8 Anderson solvent plant with three prepress Expellers.

It will have a capacity for processing 200 tons of sunflower seed per 24-hour day or 115 tons of flaxseed. Processing of safflower, rapeseed and soybeans is being considered for a later date. Any combination of these materials, or other high oil bearing seeds, can be processed with Anderson Exsolex equipment.

The area from which the company will obtain its raw materials for processing includes nearly all of southern Alberta. Sunflower, flax, commercial mustard, rapeseed and safflower can be grown successfully throughout practically this entire area. Soybeans will be introduced as soon as a suitable variety is available to fit into the growing season. It is expected that the new irrigated land coming into production in this area as a result of the government's recent agricultural program will supply an important share of the cropland. A minimum of 120,000 acres will be required to grow the crops that the new oil mill can handle.

About 50 people will be employed in the plant. It is expected to be placed in operation early next year.

Officers of the company are Robert L. Greer, president; Hugh H. McMichael, vice president. William G. Clarke, a director of the company, is also sales manager.

Announce Amsco Election

E. M. Toby, Jr., president of American Mineral Spirits Co., New York, N. Y., has announced that George H. Schultz has been elected senior vice president; James V. McLaughlin, treasurer; and William M. Harris, Jr., assistant treasurer.

Mr. Schultz was formerly vice president and treasurer with headquarters in Chicago. Headquarters of Mr. McLaughlin, who has been assistant treasurer, are Amsco's eastern offices at Murray Hill, N. J.

Mr. Harris has been tax manager and chief accountant since the opening of the Murray Hill offices in 1956.

Appointment of William R. Wilson, Jr., as supervisor of purchasing in the formula feeds department of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., has been announced. He has been with the Staley Co. since 1940.

- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

STEEL GRAIN BINS—SOME 3,300, 4,400 and 6,000-bushel capacities available at attractive prices. Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

FLAKING AND CRACKING MILL for sale, Buckeye 5 roll 48 x 14, good condition, cheap. Soybean Digest, Box 319-O, Hudson, Iowa.

FARMERS—TRUCKERS—GRAIN dealers. Before marketing your grain get expert analysis by mail. Details free. Farmer's Service Laboratory, 552 Honore Drive, New Orleans 21, La.

WANTED: ANDERSON FLAKING rolls, or frame without rolls. Contact R. G. Gurley, Phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

USED VAC-U-VATORS—REBUILT and factory-guaranteed. Contact Dunbar-Kapple, Inc., Vac-U-Vator Div., Box 361, Batavia, Ill. Phone Batavia 5-400.

GARDEN CITY INSTRUMENTS, Inc. The official repair station for Weston (Tag) moisture meters. New and used Tag meters for sale. 931 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill. SHeldrake 3-4450, GReenleaf 5-3626.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACKING rolls, meal coolers and driers and roller mills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE: ALLIS-CHALMERS style "N" roller mill, 9" x 30", two pair high, metal housing, \$900. Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill. AMBassador 2-1452.

MANAGER FOR EXPELLER SOY-bean plant, four units. Excellent opportunity right man with previous experience; good, modern town, salary open. Soybean Digest, Box 319-A, Hudson, Iowa.

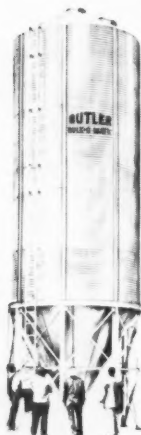
STEINLITES—COMPLETELY RE-built at Fred Stein Laboratories, Atchison, Kans., who are the manufacturers. Seedburo rebuilt Steinlites carry full year guarantee. Write for details. Dept SD, Seedburo Equipment Co., 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON Expellers and French screw-presses, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—PNEUMATIC "AIR-conveyor" systems—positive pressure blowers, new or used. Any size, capacity, distance or product. Nolder Co., Box 14, Corona Del Mar, Calif.

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

FEED TANK. A new prefabricated galvanized steel tank that holds more than two hopper-bottom rail cars of feed or other free flowing granular materials has been announced by the Butler Manufacturing Co.



The new tank is 12 feet in diameter with a center draw-off hopper, newest and biggest in the Bulk-O-Matic line of bulk tanks. This new model provides up to 80 tons of self-unloading bulk storage for dealers and mills at approximately one-half the present welded tank storage costs, the manufacturer states.

Galvanized corrugated steel side walls will not absorb ingredients or moisture to change feed formula or contaminate the next load.

For further information write Soybean Digest 7a, Hudson, Iowa.

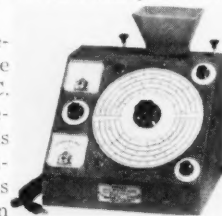
DUST COLLECTOR. A revised edition of a 12-page bulletin describing and illustrating a wet type dust collector that separates the dust from the air by centrifugal and impingement action against wetted surfaces, without the use of sprays, moving elements, and water eliminators, is now available from Dust Suppression & Engineering Co.

Bulletin No. 581 may be obtained by writing to Soybean Digest 7d, Hudson, Iowa.

MOISTURE COMPUTER. Addition of the new EL-57 Elevator Model moisture computer to their line of electronic moisture testers has been announced by Radson Engineering Corp.

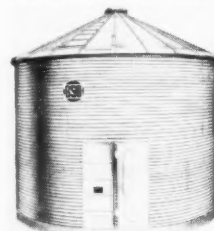
The new model has been specifically designed for elevator use and operates on 110-115 volts A.C. As with all Radson moisture meters the percent of moisture is read directly from the large central dial. Different colored scales are used for the more common grains and no charts are required for most grains.

For more information write Soybean Digest 7c, Hudson, Iowa.



GRAIN BIN. Black, Sivalls & Bryson, Inc., announces a new large-capacity grain bin that will hold 6,400 bushels when completely filled.

Designed for large farming operations and supplemental elevator storage, the new bin is 24 feet in diameter and 16 feet high, requires no expensive foundation.



Easy to erect, the bin features die-formed roof segments and tie bars inside the door frame, corrugated ventilator collar, one-piece welded door frame and double strength door.

For further information, write Soybean Digest 7g, Hudson, Iowa.



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Desolventizer Toaster

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most efficient method for solvent
removal and recovery**

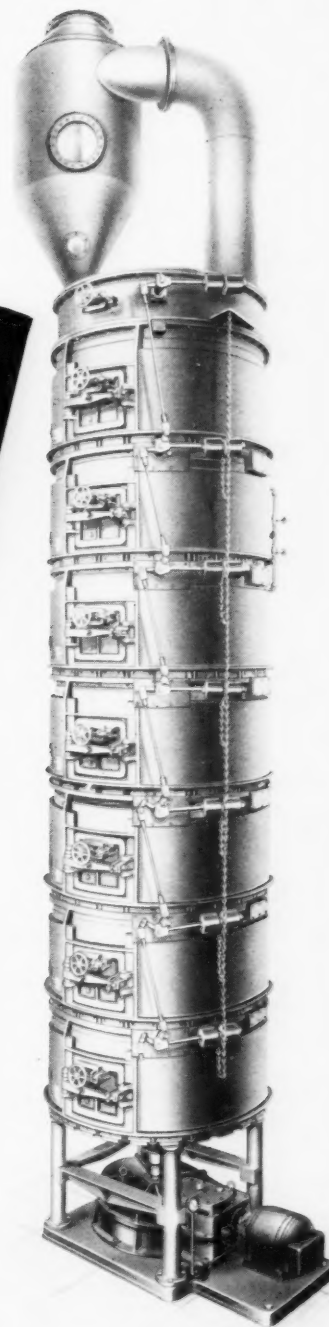
The French DT (Desolventizer-Toaster) represents the most significant advance in desolventizing spent flakes in the history of the oil milling industry.

By eliminating intermediate steps in processing, it reduces costs, speeds production and assures maximum safety.

It reduces solvent loss by 50 to 75% and helps produce a higher quality, more marketable product.

The French DT will substantially reduce your desolventizing costs. This saving alone may return your investment in one year's operation.

Good reason to replace your present equipment with a new French DT.



PATENTED FRENCH DESOLVENTIZER-TOASTER

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OIL MILL MACHINERY CO. PIQUA, OHIO, U.S.A.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF VEGETABLE OIL PROCESSING MACHINERY

IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in October-April 1957-58, preliminarily estimated at 465.9 million pounds, are about one-half those of the first 7 months of the 1956-57 marketing year. However, shipments throughout the remainder of the marketing year are expected to increase markedly as a result of heavy movements under the Public Law 480 program. The total for the entire 1957-58 marketing year is estimated at 1.1 billion pounds, down slightly from last year's 1.2 billion pounds.

Exports of cottonseed oil in April were nearly two and a half times those of March and nearly one-fifth above shipments in April 1957. October-April exports fell off one-third from those of the comparable period of 1956-57.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes, and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports in April 1958 and October-April 1957-58, and actual exports April 1957 and October-April 1956-57

	April 1958		October-April 1957-58	
	1957	liminary	1956-57	liminary
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Cottonseed oil, refined	1	30.6	48.7	72.2
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	2.1	1.3	14.3	16.2
Cottonseed oil, crude	26.9	2.1	250.6	122.4
Total cottonseed oil	29.1	34.0	313.6	210.8
Soybean oil, refined	7.0	14.3	37.7	105.8
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	27.6	8.7	301.2	66.3
Soybean oil, crude	38.5	10.8	263.8	83.0
Total soybean oil	73.1	33.8	602.7	255.1
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	102.2	67.8	916.3	465.9
	1,000 short tons		1,000 short tons	
Cottonseed cake and meal	3	2	26.5	6.2
Linseed cake and meal	2	1	36.9	5.8
Soybean cake and meal	20.2	16.8	312.2	196.3
Total cake and meal	20.7	17.0	375.6	208.3

¹ Less than 50 short tons. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

U. S. soybean oil exports in April were about 40% below March shipments and less than half those of April 1957. October-April shipments were less than one-half those a year earlier.

April exports of oilcake and meal were down one-third from March and were one-fifth below April 1957 shipments. October-April exports were down 45% from the previous year.

Title I, P. L. 480 shipments July 1957-May 1958

	May 1958			July 1957-May 1958		
	Metric tons	Unit	Quantity	Metric tons	Unit	Quantity
Cottonseed oil	1,298	lb.	2,861,000	45,348	lb.	99,975,000
Soybean oil	86,051	lb.	189,710,000	131,820	lb.	290,612,000

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Apr. 29	May 6	May 13	May 20
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets				
Atlantic Coast	395	187	192	156
Gulf Coast	1,385	1,084	2,092	1,652
Northwestern and Upper Lake	2,559	2,083	1,743	959
Lower Lake	8,948	8,499	8,811	8,567
East Central	1,626	1,558	1,359	1,284
West Central				
Southwestern and Western	653	654	631	580
Total current week	15,566	14,065	14,828	13,198
Total year ago	6,764	5,610	5,074	5,055
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	151	116		72
Total year ago	68	15		51
Total North American commercial soybean stocks				
Current week	16,566	14,216	14,944	13,270
Year ago	6,832	5,625	5,074	5,106

	May 27	June 3	June 10	June 17	June 24
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets					
Atlantic Coast	129	147	148	159	160
Gulf Coast	2,437	1,708	1,769	2,063	1,822
Northwestern and Upper Lake	592	509	490	478	248
Lower Lake	8,396	8,018	7,768	7,981	7,927
East Central	1,264	1,067	1,764	1,604	1,691
West Central					
Southwestern and Western	570	575	535	536	504
Total current week	13,388	12,024	12,474	12,821	12,352
Total year ago	5,095	5,113	5,828	5,990	5,872

U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets					
Total current week	33	0	93	157	118
Total year ago	125	81	48	97	51

Total North American commercial soybean stocks					
Current week	13,421	12,024	12,567	12,978	12,470
Year ago	5,220	5,194	5,876	6,087	5,923

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Apr. 25	May 2	May 16	May 23
Chicago	684	395	369	435
Indianapolis	56	14	25	19
Kansas City	128	127	116	58
Minneapolis	144	91	90	97
Omaha	74	38	68	29
Peoria	5	11	9	16
Sioux City		2		4
St. Joseph	5	4	9	5
St. Louis		4		17
Toledo	117	58	42	40
Totals	1,213	744	728	720
Last year	571	910	881	1,405
Total Chicago soybean stocks	7,707	7,594	7,577	7,647

	May 29	June 6	June 13	June 20
Chicago	198	562	684	406
Indianapolis	40	184	78	54
Kansas City	95	89	39	23
Minneapolis	71	118	143	255
Omaha	38	93	92	30
Peoria	17	19	16	9
Sioux City	2	7	8	7
St. Joseph		19	31	31
St. Louis	8	9	2	5
Toledo	33	80	83	87
Totals	502	1,180	1,176	907
Last year	966	914	957	870
Total Chicago soybean stocks	7,520	7,344	7,498	7,458

PRICE SUPPORT. 1957-crop soybeans under price support through May 15, 1958, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

Warehouse and farm loans				Purchase agreements	
Total under loan	Quantity repaid	Quantity delivered	Quantity under agreements	Quantity producers elected to deliver	Quantity delivered
71,571	16,032	46	18,924	1	0

¹ Not available.

CCC dispositions of soybeans¹ (1,000 bu.)

April 1958	July 1957-April 1958	July 1956-April 1957
Sales	Sales	Sales
Domestic	Domestic	Domestic
Export	Export	Export
597	19,646	2
		8

¹ Prepared from accounting records of the Commodity Credit Corp. as printed in the monthly Report of Financial Condition and Operations of the Corporation.

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Market Service (dollars per bushel)

	Average farm price	Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate
May 15 1958	2.13	2.16	2.23	3.05
Apr. 15 1958	2.16	2.23	3.05	70
May 15 1957	2.23	3.05	70	2.09
May 15 1956	3.05	70	2.09	2.15

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grade and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.¹

Grade	May 1958 ²		April 1958		May 1957		Oct.-May 1957-58		Oct.-May 1956-57	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	4,288	24	6,042	28	2,608	15	60,878	22	38,160	16
No. 2	8,204	45	9,380	42	7,835	46	116,234	42	96,557	41
No. 3	4,235	23	4,689	21	3,186	19	67,010	25	53,913	23
No. 4	992	6	1,589	7	2,326	14	22,959	8	32,658	14
Sample	393	2	402	2	992	6	6,755	3	15,027	6
Total	18,112	100	22,102	100	16,947	100	273,836	100	236,315	100

¹ Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. ² Of the May receipts, 1,750 bushels were black, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in May included 6,663,000 bushels as cargo lots, 2,526,214 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed inspectors at all markets.

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for March and April 1958. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, April 1958-March 1958

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	April 1958	March 1958	April 1958	March 1958	Apr. 30, 1958	Mar. 31, 1958
Cottonseed, crude	87,224	110,930	118,617	120,379	87,442	*124,862
Cottonseed, refined	108,425	109,427	96,364	92,916	192,368	188,914
Soybean, crude	335,600	330,112	305,495	295,246	282,648	264,859
Soybean, refined	290,285	280,886	299,146	255,936	159,474	142,617
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—						
Edible:						
Cottonseed	23,513	22,117	20,781	18,970	13,073	12,693
Soybean	131,017	117,498	118,166	108,033	45,202	45,544
Other	5,746	5,318	5,916	5,611	3,087	3,633
Inedible	(4)	304	1,156	1,168	1,431	1,736
Margarine ¹	131,531	124,382	(NA)	(NA)	33,163	36,625

* Revised. NA—Not available. ¹ Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories. ² Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during April 1958

	Edible products			Inedible products		
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants
Cottonseed, refined	11,079	627	2,405			
Soybean, crude				41	338	170
Soybean, refined	42,200	8,889	12,825		5,997	5
Fats, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,253		224
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:						
Cottonseed	7,822	10,454	2,505			
Soybean	35,729	80,245	2,143			
Other	1,820	2,606				

¹ Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. ² Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in above totals. ³ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of primary oils in fat splitting

	1958		1957	
	April	March	Jan.-Apr. Cumulative	April
Soapstocks				
Vegetable fats	6,159	5,018	23,372	6,871

OILSEED MEALS. Production, stocks, foreign trade and domestic disappearance, October-April 1957-58 and 1956-57 (1,000 short tons)

	Stocks Oct. 1 ¹	Pro. duction	Imports ²	Exports ²	Domestic disappearance	Stocks Apr. 30 ³
	Oct. 1957	Oct. 1957-April 1958				
Soybean	54.7	4,809.0	0	204.5	4,584.7	74.5
Cottonseed	209.2	1,518.1	28.8	6.0	1,560.3	189.8
Linseed	63.7	279.4	1.4	5.9	304.0	34.6
Copra	0.7	69.2	38.6	(3)	107.7	0.8
Peanut	3.2	31.1	0	1.8	31.4	1.1
Total	331.5	6,706.8	68.8	218.2	6,588.1	300.8
October 1956-April 1957						
Soybean	111.3	4,575.7	1.0	312.2	4,213.8	162.0
Cottonseed	140.9	1,808.8	33.8	26.6	1,677.5	279.4
Linseed	11.8	348.3	0.5	36.9	308.0	15.7
Copra	1.3	68.6	38.2	(3)	107.0	1.1
Peanut	1.9	39.8	0	10.4	24.4	6.9
Total	267.2	6,841.2	73.5	386.1	6,330.7	465.1

¹ Stocks at processing plants only. ² Partly estimated. ³ Not available.

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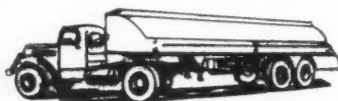
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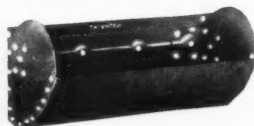
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MOLINE, ILLINOIS

PROCESSING OPERATIONS.

Reported by Bureau of the Census for April and May.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stocks, May 1958-April 1958 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	May 1958	April 1958	May 1958	April 1958	May 31, 1958	Apr. 30, 1958
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	759,192	737,823	729,047	745,014	104,661	74,516
Flour	8,845	8,745	8,794	8,716	1,716	1,665
Lecithin ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA—Not available. ¹ No longer being collected.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, May 1958-April 1958 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Net receipts at mills ¹		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	May 1958	April 1958	May 1958	April 1958	May 31, 1958	Apr. 30, 1958
U. S.	640,221	757,237	966,248	944,311	1,226,377	1,552,404
Illinois	172,301	230,074	319,202	298,586	386,413	533,314
Indiana	53,186	67,879	83,815	74,740	94,517	125,146
Iowa	133,834	134,833	154,780	143,373	143,415	164,361
Kansas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	11,948	(2)
Kentucky	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minnesota	70,970	78,434	71,107	75,667	29,088	29,225
Missouri	28,757	31,673	33,852	32,553	72,428	77,523
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Carolina	(2)	(2)	4,895	4,947	9,809	(2)
Ohio	62,399	68,542	88,026	84,298	168,306	193,933
Texas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All other	118,774	145,802	210,571	230,147	310,453	428,902

¹ Net receipts for each state are derived by subtracting total shipments of beans from oil mills, from gross receipts at mills. ² Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, May 1958-April 1958

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)		Stocks		Cake and meal (tons)	
	Production	May 1958	Apr. 30, 1958	Production	May 1958	Apr. 30, 1958
U. S.	347,301	335,600	141,927	143,777	759,192	737,823
Ill.	118,771	111,306	49,239	41,934	246,751	231,200
Ind.	30,079	26,247	8,873	13,150	66,432	59,069
Iowa	54,860	50,682	26,838	21,626	123,519	114,442
Kans.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ky.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minn.	24,119	23,110	14,169	28,745	56,542	56,644
Mo.	12,313	11,798	1,778	2,817	26,942	25,495
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. C.	1,569	1,485	836	821	3,852	3,871
Ohio	31,684	29,993	8,568	6,051	70,293	67,266
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	73,906	80,979	31,626	28,633	164,861	179,836

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

EXPORTS.

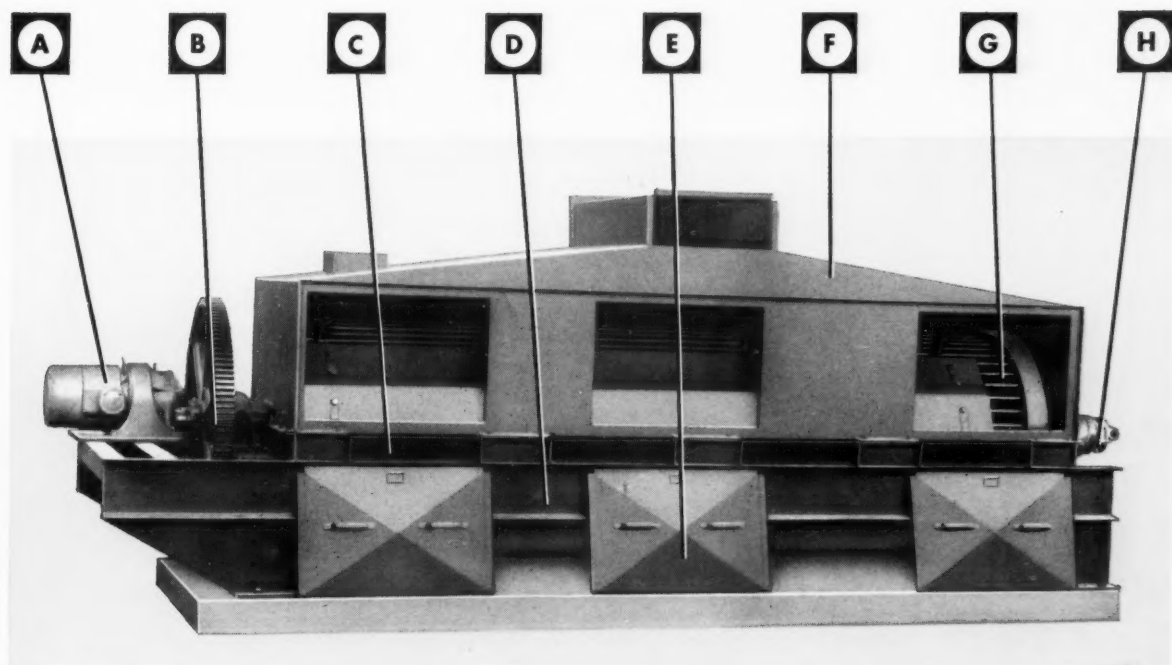
Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for March 1958, with comparable data for April 1957 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1956-57 and 1957-58, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	April	October-April
Unit	1957	1958
Soybeans	bu. 5,726,311	5,120,530
Soybean oil:		
Crude	lb. 38,504,108	10,195,230
Refined but not further processed	lb. 6,930,405	14,688,445
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb. 27,615,809	8,646,495

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas, and country of destination, May 1958 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic	Total	Japan	Total
Netherlands	320		1,753
France	37	Other	75
Subtotal	357	Subtotal	4,255
Gulf		Lake Ports	
Netherlands	1,314	Chicago	103
Belgium	224	Toledo	1,868
West Germany	295	Subtotal	971
Israel	370	Grand total	5,583
Korea	146	Total Jan.-May 1958	25,610
Taiwan (Formosa)	78	Total Jan.-May 1957	29,263

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases the ultimate destination of the grain exported is not shown on the inspection reports, therefore, the quantity of each country may vary from official census data which are based on custom declarations. ¹ Includes 263,014 bushels of soybeans shipped from Saginaw, Mich.



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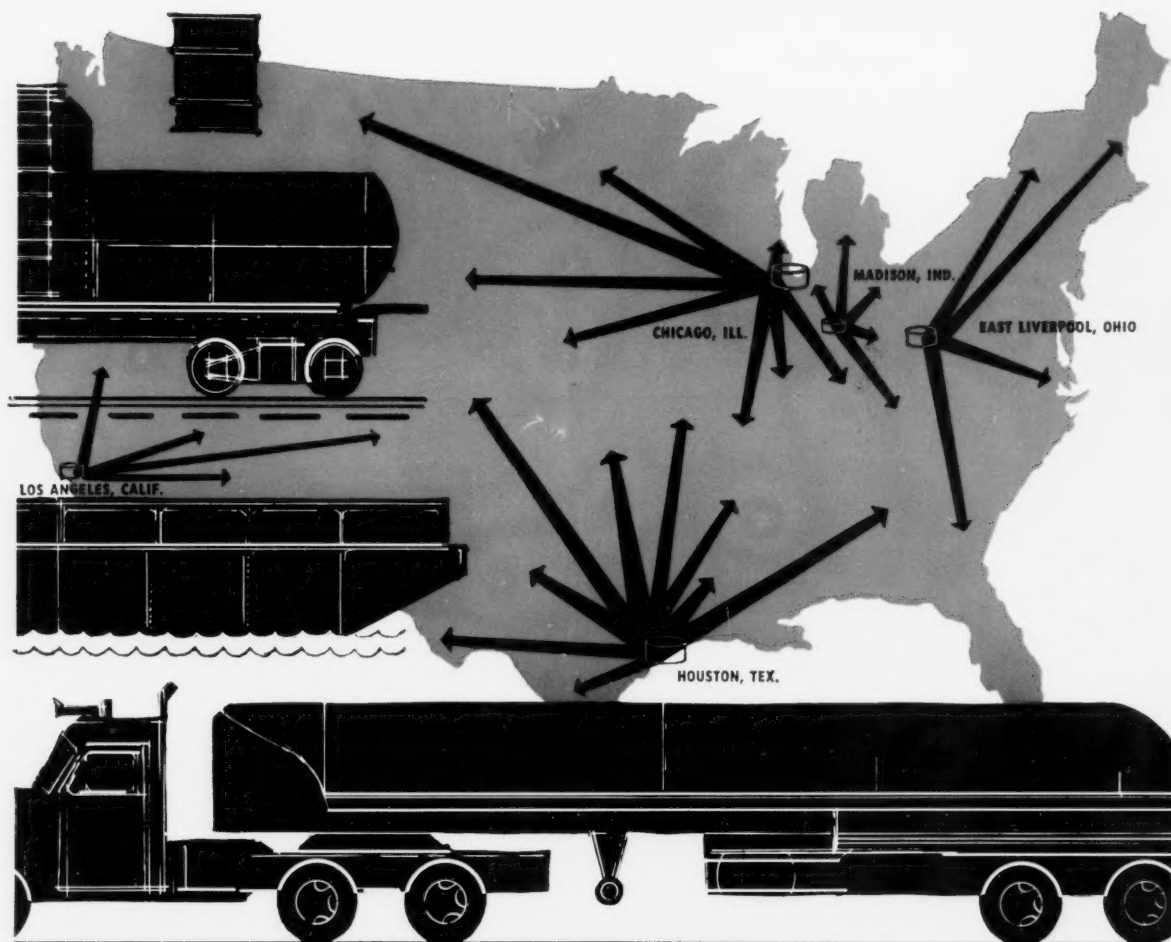
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